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OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

A QUIETER FEELING BUT NO ABATEMENT IN PREPARATION.

Calmer views of the difficulty are taken in general conversation, and the indications in our dispatches from Washington are that a strong peace party will develop itself in Congress. The reported violence to the American Minister at Madrid is pronounced false in a cable dispatch from that city, and this is confirmed by a dispatch to the Spanish Minister in Washington. The note says Gen. Sickles is treated with consideration and respect, and that intemperate language in the Monarchical press was promptly silenced by the Government. The Spanish Colonial Minister, now in Havana, informs his colleagues that the restoration of embargoed property to American citizens is progressing. An interview between Castelar and Mr. Layard, the British Minister, is said to be favorable to the continuance of good relations. Arbitration by the Emperor of Germany is spoken of as a mode of settling the Virginius difficulty. Work is pressed forward in all the navy-yards with great vigor, continuing through Sunday at some of the yards.

The monitor Manhattan started for Key West yesterday, from Fort Mifflin, in tow of the Powhatan, and several other monitors are getting ready for sea, and will sail within a few days. The aspect of the question, in the light of international law, is discussed by Dr. Woolsey, of Yale Law School, and we lay it before our readers this morning.

FRIENDLY DISPOSITION OF SPAIN.

WILLINGNESS TO MAKE REPARATION AND GIVE GUARANTEES—A STRONG PEACE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The note received by Mr. Fish to-night from Madrid through the Spanish Minister, the substance of which is given through the Associated Press, is of great importance and makes the prospect of a peaceful solution of the Virginius difficulties seem more favorable than at any time heretofore. It indicates that the Spanish Government is in earnest in its desire for peace, and that Government already knows substantially what course on its part will avert war. No doubt is left as to the sincerity of the professions of the Castelar Government, and no doubt on this point would have been raised except for the bogus Madrid special, which the official announcement completely exposes. The situation is now just as it has been from the beginning. If the Spanish Republic is strong enough to sustain itself at home, and assert its control in Cuba, no doubt all the restitution which the United States can legally ask will be made for the seizure of the Virginius and any wrong done to American citizens, and proper guarantees for the future will be provided. Meantime, our Government relaxes nothing in its efforts to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

SPANISH ABILITY TO FULFILL GUARANTEES.

In public discussions of the subject, the ability of Spain to meet our demands is doubted by many, and a prediction is made that the Castelar Government will not endure even if it avoid foreign complications. Our Government has no right, of course, to act on any such assumption. It must consider that Spain can do what she ought and professes a desire to do, till such time as the fact that she cannot is demonstrated.

CALMER VIEWS.

The excitement among the people here has very much subsided, and there is less intensity in the war fever than a few days ago. There will certainly be a strong peace party in Congress. Mr. Sumner has already placed himself on that side, though it is regarded as strange that he should prefer to see the Republic established in Spain, with 600,000 slaves in Cuba, rather than have both the Spanish Republic and slavery in Cuba overturned together, if such should be the result of war.

WHAT RECOGNITION WOULD HAVE DONE.

The result none can of course foretell; there is still a clamor from some parties for recognition by our Government of the Cubans as belligerents. This has been the most prominent demand of Cuban sympathizers for several years. To show how worse than useless such a measure would be unless the United States were to accompany recognition with substantial aid, it is only necessary to mention that if this demand had been yielded to any time in the past, the capture of the Virginius on the high seas by the Spanish would have been entirely legal, and this Government would have had no right whatever to interfere, even to the extent of stopping the executions, which it has under the existing facts been able to accomplish.

SUBSTANCE OF A NOTE TO THE SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The tone of the Spanish Ministry continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all matters in controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations. The only important communication received to-day from Madrid was by the Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, who communicated the contents to Secretary Fish. The Spanish Government contradict the report of any hostile manifestations against the American Minister, and say that Gen. Sickles is treated with consideration and respect; that some intemperance of language of the Monarchical press was promptly silenced by the threat of immediate punishment, and that the Minister of the Colonies reports from Havana that the restoration of embargoed property to American citizens is being diligently proceeded with.

CALMER VIEWS ON THE VIRGINIUS QUESTIONS—PROSPECT OF A LONG CORRESPONDENCE—PAST GRIEVANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than it was last week, and the impression seems to prevail to a greater extent than heretofore that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. It is expected in official and diplomatic circles that the correspondence on the subject of the capture of the Virginius and the proceedings which followed will be of brief duration. If this should be so it would be against all experience; for, among other things, the fact is revived that when the Lloyd Aspinwall, a legitimate merchant vessel, was seized by Spanish authority, more than three months elapsed before she was released and restored to her owners, the proceedings to that end extending through the Governments of the United States and Spain and the Cuban authorities. Our Government, it is known, has repeatedly protested against the treatment of citizens of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and owing to the earnest efforts of the Secretary of State a convention was concluded between this country and Spain in February, 1871, for the settlement of the claims of such citizens, or of their heirs, against Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property on the Island of Cuba, or within its maritime jurisdiction, since the commencement of the present insurrection. The commission was accordingly organized, but has done little business in the way of decisions, owing to the continued disturbances preventing the taking of the necessary proofs in relation to some of the most important cases. There is nothing to show that in this matter Spain is not acting in good faith. One of the most serious complaints is that the property and estates of American citizens are arbitrarily embargoed in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795. The Secretary of State more than three years ago complained to the Spanish Government, through Gen. Sickles, that the Spanish authorities in Cuba seemed to be clothed with absolute power for the commission of such acts as were complained of, but when redress was sought, this Government was referred to the distant Cabinet of Madrid, where it was often found necessary to refer again to Cuba for information, and the case was thus suspended and delayed to the injury of the parties, and at the hazard of irritation from delay of which the necessity was not apparent to the impatient sufferers or to the public. The President had respected the Spanish claim of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba during the present contest against a strong sympathetic pressure from without, and it was added that Spain owed it to the United States, as well as to her own traditional sense of justice, that her sovereignty should not be used for the oppression and injury of the citizens of this Republic, and in this connection our Government expressed the hope that the arrest and embargoes complained of would not recur, and that immediate reparation would be made for those that had taken place. The recent capture of the Virginius, sailing under the American flag, and the summary proceedings at Santiago de Cuba, without giving the United States an opportunity of being heard as a party interested, are the cause of the present naval preparations, to prevent a recurrence of similar acts by being ready to compel respect to our flag and to guard our citizens, either in Cuba or on the seas, from arbitrary arrests and spoliation of their property.

A LEGAL VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

DR. WOOLSEY, OF THE YALE COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, REVIEWS THE DIFFICULTY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The following views were presented by Dr. Woolsey, at the Law School, on Saturday, noon, concerning the capture of the Virginius and the treatment of her passengers and crew in the light of international law:

The recent case of the Virginius presents itself to us under two aspects:

First—The seizure of the vessel was irregular, or is claimed so to be.

Secondly—The cruel treatment of the persons, or of some of the persons, found on board calls for our attention.

These two points have no necessary connection. The seizure would have had just the same legal or illegal character if the captured persons had been spared. If we could show that the proceeding in carrying the Virginius into a Cuban port was right, we might fail to show that there was any humanity or right in whatever was done afterward. As this last part of the transaction is most easily disposed of, I shall endeavor to dispatch it in a few wards. As a general rule the independence of nations implies that they are the sole judges each of them as to what their laws and punishments shall be, and, to a considerable extent, as to their usages in war. Nations control each other, however, in the usages of war by retaliation and to a degree by treaty. But let there be some wholesale cruelty practiced in extreme severity toward prisoners, or the treatment of rebels as traitors, or of insurgent privateers as pirates, or let the laws and feelings of the people be so sanguinary toward insurgents that they give no quarter, and it will instantly arouse the sensibilities of the world. Other nations will justly remonstrate, and if unheeded may take further steps. Thus, if in our late war we had treated the prisoners taken from the Confederates as traitors. Great Britain and France, for instance, rightfully have interferred to put an end to such proceedings, either by threats or by actually recognizing the Confederate States as a nation. The cruelty of the Turks toward the Greeks led to the interference which ended in the battle of Navarino, and the recognition of Grecian independence. Dr. Wheaton says of these transactions that the Christian powers were eminently justified in their interference to secure a whole nation, not merely from religious persecution, but from the cruel alternative of being transported from their native land into Egyptian bondage, or exterminated by their merciless oppressors. The principle of this measure was fully justified by the great paramount law of self-preservation. The interference of the Christian Powers to put an end to this bloody contest might, therefore, have been safely rested on this ground alone, &c. Elements 2, page 1, section 10: "But one might ask, Is not such a measure a violation of national sovereignty? Undoubtedly it is. It is an extreme measure, allowable only in extreme cases, and therefore dangerous, and only to be applied with the utmost calmness and moderation. But we cannot get rid of such interferences now, that the intercourse of Christian States is so close and the conduct of each nation is felt and judged of by the enlightened sense of their peers throughout the world. Now, whether one case of inhumanity, and that a result of judicial trial, would call for remonstrance or for more, so long as there is no danger of its repetition, is a point which want of a complete knowledge of the circumstances puts it out of our power to decide. It may be that the just wrath of the Cubans against long-continued insurrection fed from abroad, called for an example. It may be that a fiendish spirit of savage cruelty, going up from the populace to the court, wreaked itself in a horrible way. I leave this to be decided by those who can get greater light and more reliable accounts than have come to me. The other part of the subject is the seizure of the Virginius upon the high seas. Were the papers sufficient to require that the vessel should be allowed to go on its way? Was the reasonable ground that the Spaniards had to believe that the vessel was really bound to the neighborhood of an insurrection in order to aid in it—was this, I ask, enough to authorise the seizing of the vessel and the carrying of her for trial into a Cuban port?

In regard to the circumstances we must here take much on faith, but the character and destination of the vessel seem to be admitted. What was the offense of the vessel is the point which we would examine. If we have a correct understanding of its character, the offense was not piracy according to the law of nations, for there was no *animus furandi* and no intention to do anything except to transport certain men and goods, from one port to another. It was not treason, of course, for any but the Spaniards who were on board and engaged in the enterprise. It was not a breach of blockade, for there was, as I understand it, no blockade. It was not technically carrying contraband of war, for there was not, technically, any war. It is difficult to define the crime, but it was a very great crime; no other than for a captain and vessel to be engaged in doing what was really a hostile act. Even more than carrying contraband, it was carrying officers of a high rank in the rebellion, as near to the scene of armed contest as possible. The crime was not piracy, at least, according to the law of nations, although possibly piracy by Spanish law. It is to be observed, also, that the vessel, although nominally American, seems to have belonged to Cubans, and to have been engaged in no reffular commerce. Now, in such a case as this, do the ordinary laws respecting the right of visit and capture apply? It seems to us that this is an extreme case, which the ordinary law of nations does not meet, and that the Spanish Captain of the Tornado was put to the necessity of making the capture for the sake of the peace of the Island. It was a case of necessary self-defense for preventing war. There is another case outside of ordinary law by which this may be illustrated. The steamer Caroline, in 1837, was employed by some Canadian insurgents to carry men and ammunition across the Niagara River. This being discovered, an expedition was prepared to capture and destroy the vessel on the Canadian side, but did not reach it until it had returned into New-York waters. There was great indignation felt at this proceeding, which involved a violation of neutral territory, besides other acts similar to those that occurred in the case of the Virginius. In the correspondence to which this act gave rise, Mr. Webster said that such violation of neutrality could be justified only by a necessity of self-defense, instant, overwhelming, having no choice of means and no moment of deliberation. Lord Ashburton contended—this was in 1842—that such a necessity existed, and regretted that no explanation of the act was made at the time of its occurrence. Can any one doubt that a strong nation—that the United States, for instance, would have preferred take the risk of acting in an irregular way, rather than allow such an expedition to come into its territory. It seems idle to try to judge such cases by ordinary rules. In the present instance the Spaniards could not say there was instant, overwhelming necessity for self-defense, but they could urge that they were practically invaded by their own insurgents, that it was necessary to seize the vessel while they could, as otherwise the insurrection would assume new proportions; in short, that the violation of neutrality was necessary, and that the circumstances called for instant action.

Another case from which we can draw illustrations is that of Kosta, who, having already made the usual declarations preparatory to being naturalized, was seized in Smyrna, when, provided with a passport there by the American Consul, taken by the boat's crew of an Austrian frigate and put in irons. It was reported that he was to be removed by the Austrian officials at Smyrna into Austria, and the Captain of a public vessel of the United States prepared to resort to force unless he were released. This led to his being put under the protection of the French Consul until the Governments which were at issue could agree. Now, would it have been in accordance with international law to use force in protecting him? Certainly not in ordinary cases, but here was an extreme case. Turkey was passive and impotent and could afford no protection. If Kosta had not have been helped at this moment he could not have been helped at all. The necessity justified, as it seemed to have done in the case of the Virginius. Here, let me ask, what have the Consuls of the United States been accustomed to do in the West Indies in such cases as this of the Virginius? Do they think it their duty to give the official papers when they know that the transaction is utterly illegal? and, if this were so, I state it hopothetically, would it not show to the Spaniards that no reliance could be placed on our authorities in those waters to protect them against allowing expeditions really warlike to proceed under their very eyes against Cuba, you will see that this is, in some respects, a peculiar case. There is no war in Cuba, and yet there is war. The Virginius was an American vessel, and yet not an American vessel. All the defense of the vessel rested on sham, and the state of things in Cuba was in one sense a sham. The only reality about the matter was the terrible one that broke through the shams, that said, "This vessel means war, and we mean to take it for what it is; would you have us give up our right of self-defense against war for a sham?" There is a conflict in case between unjust and unlawful justice. A weak nation must be very careful how it breaks through the fine net-work of what is lawful, but a strong nation will do it and take the consequences. Suppose a part of Ireland to be in a state of armed insurrection, and an American vessel to be engaged in carrying from some port of Spain important Irish leaders, as well as ammunition and money, does anybody believe for a moment that the Government of Great Britain would hesitate to arrest the vessel when there was great risk that a half-extinguished rebellion would be lighted up again by the arrival of the new means of war and new sympathizers. I impute more solid sense to Great Britain.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

ACTIVE WORK CONTINUED IN THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD YESTERDAY—RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Charlestown Navy-yard has worn a stirring and warlike aspect to-day, vividly recalling the scenes at the station of a dozen years ago. Every department is in full operation, although the authorities exercised no compulsion toward the workmen, permitting any one who was so inclined to spend Sunday in rest. But few, if any, availed themselves of this privilege, and the preparations for fitting the Franklin and the Brooklyn for active service went on as briskly throughout the first day of the week as they will on the second. The complete and official list of men employed in different departments of the yard is as follows: Construction, 1,078; civil engineers, 272; steam engineers, 361; equipment, 298; ordnance, 87; provision and clothing, 9; total, 2,015. Yesterday 100 men employed in the dry dock were discharged, while the same number was added to the steam engineers.

The Franklin was floated out of the dry dock yesterday noon, and it is thought that two weeks' time will be sufficient to complete the piping for its new boilers, the rigging and equipment with arms and stores. The Brooklyn is in about the same state of forwardness, and can leave for sea a week after the Franklin. The marine force has been somewhat augmented lately by recruits, and these are being sharply drilled, the regular routine being in no wise altered to-day. A large number of seamen, of all grades, have also been recruited during the past week, the majority of them being landsmen, and among these men there is a good deal of enthusiasm. Noticeably the general business depression makes the labors of the recruiting officer very fruitful, and there will be no lack of men to man the war-ships when they are ready to go into commission.

ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

The following appointments, additional to those published on Saturday, have been promulgated: Capt. Truxton, from Ordnance Inspection here to the Brooklyn; Lieut. Commander George W. Arneentraut and Lieut. R. M. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office to the Franklin; Chief Engineer A. J. Kuestead, from Philadelphia to the Franklin; Chief Engineer John Johnson, to the Brooklyn; First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris, from here, to the Dispatch; First Engineer E. P. Phillips, from League Island, to the Brooklyn; Boatswain J. M. Capper, Gunner C. P. Cushman, Carpenter P. J. Ward, and Sailmaker G. T. Douglass, to the Brooklyn; Gunner R. T. Wilson and Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, to the Franklin.

DEPARTURE OF THE MONITOR MANHATTAN FOR KEY WEST—GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Matters at the navy-yard in this city are still active, and a great amount of work is being done. The force employed has been gradually increased until there are now over 1,200 men at work, and more are being taken on every day. Nearly all the mechanical departments are running up to their fullest capacity, and supplies of ordnance and other magazine stores are arriving from other stations almost every day. The force of men has been divided into two relays, and one gang is worked up to 10 o'clock every night. Operations were continued all day to-day, and the yard presented almost as busy a scene as on days during the week. The single turreted monitor Manhattan last night hauled down the river to Fort Mifflin, at which point she took aboard her magazine stores. The side-wheel man-of-war Powhatan this afternoon, having received her sailing orders, steamed down to the fort and took in tow the Manhattan, and started on the trip to Key West. The dispatch boat Pinta was receiving her stores all day to-day, and to-night departed to overtake the Powhatan and her convoy. The iron-clad Ajax, which has been on the dry dock during the last few days undergoing repairs to her bottom, was taken off yesterday, and in a week will be ready for sea. The double turreted monitor Terror, which was brought up last Monday from League Island, will take her place on the dry dock to-morrow. The naval officials assert that she can be fitted for service within ten days. Commander William F. Spicer received orders to-day from Washington ordering him to the command of the Terror. The flag-ship Canandaigua is still at the yard, waiting for a set of new boilers to be manufactured. As soon as she is ready to sail she will proceed down to the Gulf, to join the squadron of the North Atlantic. Both the extensive ship-yards at Wilmington, Del., and at Chester, on the Delaware River, are pressed with the work of repairing monitors from League Island. Another iron-clad will be brought up to the yard here from the island during the week, to be hurriedly put in a condition for service.

THE WORCESTER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 23.—The United States steamer Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Fleet, has arrived in this port.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard wore a deserted look yesterday morning. Admission was only to be obtained by passes, and these were given only to persons having business in the yard. The ring of the hammers in the machine shops could be heard distinctly at the gate, and was mingled with the cheery cry of the sailors working on the rigging of the Colorado as one approached the water side. The fitting out of that splendid frigate is proceeding rapidly to completion beneath the hands of a multitude of workmen. Capt. Ransom, who is to command the Colorado, was superintending the work on that ship, and on the Minnesota and Florida. The motto of the Colorado, inscribed in gilded letters on the combing of the quarter-deck, is "Don't give up the ship." The Minnesota is in an advanced state of preparation, and will be ready for a large force of men to-day. The housing is not yet off the Florida, but work on her will be well under way by this evening. Admiral Rowan was about the yard all the morning, passing in and out of the different ships in course of preparation for sea. The casual observer would not imagine that the tall old gentleman, with snuff-colored pantaloons and shabby hat, who quietly strolled among the sailors and workmen, was a Rear Admiral of the United States Navy. Beside the trim blue uniforms and gold lace bravery of the middies, his garb was humble indeed. The officers and sailors of the Spanish frigate Arapiles were all in Sunday rig, and chattering away gayly. The Captain is a little fat old man, of courteous manners. He wore a gorgeous uniform. No workmen were employed on the Arapiles. In the afternoon the Dictator came up to the yard. Work will be commenced on her to-day.

By the law of Congress the whole naval force cannot exceed 8,500 men; hence it is feared that some delay may arise from the difficulty of getting crews for some of the vessels. It is not to be supposed, however, that there is any scarcity of seamen willing to ship; if the law permitted it the men could easily be secured in this port before the close of the month. Should an emergency arise, it is understood at the navy-yard that the President would have the power to order any necessary augmentation of the naval force; but as the time is so rapidly approaching when Congress is to meet, the opinion yesterday appeared to be that the question of increasing the navy will be left to that body. The Tennessee, which is now at Roach's yard, is to be taken to the navy-yard during the present week, and a largely increased force immediately set to work upon her. The store-ship Supply arrived on Saturday, and it is expected some of her officers will join Capt. Ransom on the Colorado. Though the force in the navy-yard has been largely increased during the past week, it is believed that, in order to carry out the instructions of the Government, a little larger force will be needed during the present week. The only reason why the number of men was not increased still more last week was because they could not be advantageously set to work, but would, instead, be in one another's way. Since it has become known that Capt. Ransom is to be the commanding officer of the Colorado, he has been deluged with applications for positions on board the vessel which are supposed to be in his gift. The Captain feels sorry that he cannot gratify every applicant, but, owing to his limited powers in that direction, he will have to disappoint a very large number.

THE CUBANS.

Everything remained tranquil yesterday in regard to the Cuban cause. No meetings of any of the Cuban societies took place. The leaders say that it is quite unnecessary for the patriots who are here in exile to do anything more, while the Government is so busily making preparations to avenge the massacre of their comrades. They believe it would not be at all proper to make any preparations for sending out an expedition to Cuba now. The insurgents, they say, will receive all the aid that can be legally given them.

Gen. Lopez Queralta yesterday informed a reporter of THE TIMES that it was not the intention to send Gen. Jordan off with an expedition, nor did he intend to go on such a mission to Cuba. Their future actions would be guided by the instructions from the Cuban Junta, the Los Amigos de Cuba, and the Executive Committees of these bodies were watching closely the actions of the Administration. They now believed that the Government is acting in good faith, and intends to resent the outrages and maintain the dignity of the United States. A good deal of conjecture has arisen as to the mode of seeking redress. The Cubans are not satisfied, and think that there is too much delay about receiving full information from Santiago de Cuba. Dr. Govin, who called upon Gen. Queralta, said that reliable information would reach the City to-day by the City of Mexico from Havana; that full details of the shooting, and the whole transaction in regard to the trial of the men, would be given by witnesses on the spot at the time. By a private letter which was received a few days ago, it was stated that the volunteers had inflicted additional cruelty on the captives, by parading them through the streets handcuffed. The city was paraded by 4,000 additional troops which had been sent from the interior. Gen. Queralta believes that the report of the burning of the bodies of the four first victims is true, and that in a day or so a full description of the whole affair will be given, as well as the cruelties inflicted on the patriots before being put to death.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION IN MADRID.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED VIOLENCE BY THE POPULACE TO GEN. SICKLES—ARBITRATION.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Evening.—The reports that violence had been offered by the Madrid populace to Gen. Sickles, the American Minister, are pronounced false.

President Castelar had a long conference today with Mr. Layard, the British Minister. The result of the interview is favorable to the continuance of good relations.

The idea of submitting the case of the Virginius to arbitration is much talked of. Should this course be agreed to, the German Emperor is indicated as the probable arbitrator.

THE DEMAND ON SPAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THEIR JUSTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 A. M.—The *Times* to-day says a demand for the surrender of the Virginius could not with justice be maintained; but the other demands reported to have been made on Spain by the United States are such as England might well join in.

JAPAN.

MINISTERIAL TROUBLE GROWING OUT OF THE COREAN QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Great Republic arrived to-day. She brings Japanese dates to Nov. 1. On the 24th of October the Ministers of the Mikado, with two exceptions, sent in their resignations, which were accepted, though some have since withdrawn them. The Ministerial troubles were caused by a proposition to send an expedition against Corea, which was warmly supported by Iwakura, the late embassador to the United States. San Jo Diajin, the Prime Minister, had been very ill, having been attacked with convulsive fits, caused by overwork. He is better, and has withdrawn his resignation, as also had Okuma, the Minister of Finance, and now Terrashima, late Minister to England, is placed at the head of the Foreign Office. Ito, lately one of the Ambassadors, is Minister of Public Works; and Yamaguchi and Kito, both of whom were connected with Iwakura as Ambassadors, are in the Ministry, though Kido is so paralyzed that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to do much work. Sayeschima, late Ambassador to China, is one of those who have resigned. The Mikado finally abandoned his Corean and Formosan projects.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at East Hampton, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed Pomeroy's block, causing a loss of $20,000. The principal sufferers are T. J. Pomeroy, whose loss is $10,000, on which there was an insurance of $6,000; L. A. Baldwin, boot and shoe dealer, loss $5,000 and insurance $3,000; W. C. Maynard, tobacconist, loss $1,700 and insurance $750; and D. Eggleston, painter, loss $2,000.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at No. 194 Water street, Elmira, N. Y., in a wooden building occupied by Newcomb & Goodrich, boot and shoe dealers. A saloon to the west of it, and a merchant tailor's establishment to the east, both wooden buildings, were destroyed. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $10,000.

A large fire in Oakland, Cal., yesterday, completely destroyed the handsome bridge of the Central Pacific Railroad at that place. The bridge was over three miles long, and was one of the strongest and best in the State. It had been built but a short time. The accident, besides impeding the travel for some time, will cause a loss of nearly $1,000,000 to the company.

THE SPRAGUE DEED OF TRUST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—The Sprague deed of trust is still in the hands of the lawyers, but it is expected that it will be completed and ready for execution to-morrow or the next day. This long delay has not been caused by any considerations outside of the legal difficulties of defining its provisions. The Spragues are ready to execute it at once and in any form in which it shall be made acceptable to the trustees.

A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The 24th October Pacific Mail steamer Airel, from Yokohama, to Hakodadi, struck on a reef and slid off and sunk to the masthead. She is a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

LABOR MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A large meeting of working men was held this afternoon at the Assembly Buildings to consider the question of employment. Resolutions were adopted urging the local and municipal governments to provide work, and advocating a mass meeting and procession. Resolutions were also adopted deprecating war with Spain, because wars fall heavily upon the working classes and benefit no one. Another meeting was held in the evening, at the Museum, at which addresses were delivered by George W. Drury, who advocated the giving of lands to the poor by the Government, instead of to the Indians. Mrs. Dr. French also spoke.

WRECK OF THE ROBERT LOWE.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SAD RUMOR—EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—The following particulars have been received regarding the Anglo-American cable steamer Robert Lowe from the surviving officers: After connecting Lamanche and Placentiatown by cable, the steamer left the latter port at 4 P. M., on the 19th, bound for St. Johns. At 4 A. M., on the 20th the weather thick and the wind high, the ship struck heavily near St. Shotts, and in a very few minutes filled and settled down so fast that it was impossible to get the life-boats afloat. Three other boats, containing twenty-three people, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, and remained by it till daylight. Capt. Tidmarsh was on the bridge at the time of the disaster, perfectly cool, and took in the whole situation at a glance. He ordered the boats to be cleared away, and perished by sticking to his vessel to the last.

Five minutes after striking the ship's poop was under water. Mr. McKenden, of the Heart's Content staff, and Day, the second steward, were drowned in the cabin. The rest were swept off the decks by heavy seas, which, in a few hours, reduced the steamer to atoms. On Friday five bodies were picked up and buried. The following are the names of the lost:

J. Tedmarsh, Commander; F. Powlain, Chief Engineer; Pargent, Third Engineer; Pugh, Fourth Engineer; Bublock, Engineers' Storekeeper; McIntyre, carpenter; Quartermasters, Young, Slackwards, Warren, and Anderson; able seaman, Wagstaff; Day, second, and Benares, third Steward; Gales, chief cook; Doolin and Gallagher, firemen; McKenden, electrician, and G. P. Wilkins.

Saved—Chief Officer Denton, Second Officer Hawson, Second Engineer Stafford, Boatswain Collins, Storekeeper Richardson, Quarter-masters Robinson, Payne, Chauncey Williams, Burton, and Hocston; Able Seamen Sullivan, Reid, Cunningham, Dickenson, Welch, and Higgins; Fireman Lowden, Chief Steward Jacklin; a boy; the butcher, and Miller, a passenger.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—1 A. M.—The storm centre has advanced from the lower to the middle Ohio valley, with cloudy and rainy weather in Kentucky and Tennessee; southerly winds, cloudy weather, and high temperature in the Southern States.

states; north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain and snow over the Middle States and lower lakes; variable winds and cloudy weather prevail in New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley; north-easterly winds and cloudy weather over the upper lakes and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For the lower lakes and New-England, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, rain, and snow.

For the Southern States, south-westerly winds, falling temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, and thence to Tennessee, northerly winds, occasional snow, and rain and cloudy weather, clearing during the day.

For the North-west cloudy weather and southerly winds.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 31°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 39°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 38°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 38°. Average, 36⅛°.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL MURDER.

A LAGER-BEER SALOON KEEPER HACKED TO PIECES IN HIS SALOON.

Michael Harold, an Alsatian by birth, was last night stabbed and almost instantly killed, in his lager-beer saloon, No. 496 Broome street, by a Franco-Swiss, named Pierre Stefano. Harold, who was about forty years old, was a man of good appearance and steady habits. With his wife, he kept the little saloon in which he was murdered, and which was a favorite resort for Frenchmen and Switzers. Residing in the same house with Harold was another Franco-Swiss, named Pierre Gobert, a mechanic, who was very intimate with Harold, and who was regarded by Harold and his wife as a very dear friend. Gobert usually passed his evenings in the saloon, chatting and playing dominoes with Mme. Harold. Stefano is a laborer in the employ of Messrs. Delmonico, and does job-work in their various restaurants. He is twenty years of age, and resides at No. 223 South Fifth avenue. Stefano is a habitual drunkard and disreputable character, continually forcing quarrels on quiet persons. About two weeks ago he entered the saloon and deliberately, and without any provocation, assaulted Gobert. Harold ordered Stefano to leave the saloon and never to come back again. Stefano left, saying that the matter had not ended there. Last night, about 10:30 o'clock, Stefano entered the saloon, accompanied by an Italian Swiss named Sargenti Paolo, a painter, residing at No. 223 South Fifth avenue. Gobert was standing by the bar. Stefano advanced and renewed the quarrel with him. Gobert resented the insult, when he was attacked by both Stefano and Paolo. Harold jumped out from behind the bar and ran between the combatants to separate them. Scarcely a minute elapsed when he called out to his wife, "Oh, I am killed! I am stabbed!" and fell on the floor. Stefano and Paolo ran out of the saloon, but were pursued and apprehended by Officer Watson, of the Eighth Precinct. In Stefano's pocket was found a large clasp-knife, the blade of which was covered with blood. Stefano's clothes and hands were bloody, and Paolo's face and hands were also smeared with blood. Harold lived only five minutes after he was stabbed. There were three terrible stab wounds in his back, one in his left side, and one in his neck. Any one of the wounds would have proved fatal. The body of Harold was taken to the Prince street Station-house, where Stefano and Paolo were confined as principals, and Gobert locked up as a witness. Mme. Harold was crazed by grief, and Capt. Williams gave her permission to remain by her husband's body. Friends of Harold, in Jersey City, were promptly telegraphed for. The matter will be placed in charge of Coroner Herrman, who will begin an inquest to-day.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—At 9 o'clock last evening a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Yreka, Cal., and lasted fifteen seconds. A shock was also felt at Grove Creek, Oregon, 100 miles north of Yreka, and was the severest ever experienced in that part of the country.

A STEAMER DAMAGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The steamer Alaska, bound from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, heavily laden with a general cargo, with a barge in tow, struck an obstruction on Friday evening, ten miles below Point Pleasant, and sunk. No lives were lost. The boat lies straight, with eight feet of water over the main deck. The boat can be raised, if assistance arrives before the rise in the river reaches her.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—The official majority for Taylor, for Governor, over Washburn, is 15,411. Taylor runs nearly 1,000 ahead of the balance of the ticket. The Senate will stand 17 Republicans and 16 Reformers, and the Assembly 59 Reformers and 41 Republicans.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH BY MR. DISRAELI—HE PREDICTS A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL POWER.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Disraeli made a political speech at Glasgow last evening. He severely criticised the Government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. He feared the conflict might result in anarchy, and declared the partisans of home rule in Ireland would unmask and show Great Britain their real designs.

HOME-RULE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—An immense demonstration in favor of home rule took place in this city to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 persons took part in the procession and mass meeting which followed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butts, Martin, and others. No disturbance occurred.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 A. M.—A special to the *Times* reports that the plot for the surrender of Cartagena proved a complete failure. Contriras has since been arrested by the Intransigentes on suspicion of connivance with the conspirators.

CUBA.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT SAN FERNANDO IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Count San Fernando was assassinated at the doors of his mansion this morning by a young man. The tragedy was the result of domestic troubles.

FOREIGN NOTES.

English papers say that a Baronetcy has again been offered by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Walter, chief proprietor of the *Times*, and again refused.

The League of St. Sebastian is a society formed in Dublin to promote the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. It now numbers 397 members in Ireland.

During the past month 15,732 persons emigrated from *Liverpool*, 12,869 of whom came to the United States. In the corresponding month of 1872 13,119 persons emigrated.

Newspaper correspondents describe the Fantees as a most deplorable race of Africans, and doubt their value as allies of the British. They beg for food, and then ask to be paid for carrying it home.

The English Foreign Office announces that the Government of Guatemala have given notice, taking effect on Oct. 25, 1874, of the termination of the treaty of *friendship*, commerce, and navigation, concluded with Great Britain in 1849.

The law court at Cassel has sentenced a Lutheran clergyman to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for asserting from the pulpit that, by the new ecclesiastical laws, Government has banished religion from the schools.

A South American club is to be formed in London for the special advantage of persons having an interest in the various States of South America. It is expected to be the means of giving an impulse to trade between the South American ports and England.

The Vicar of St. James' Church, Notting Hill, lately preached a sermon on "Death." The effect was so great that several ladies overcome with terror were carried out of the church, and the excitement grew so intense at last that the service had to be stopped before the sermon was finished.

News has arrived at Aden from Zanzibar that Sub Lieutenant Marcus M'Causland, of her Majesty's ship Daphne, has been killed by natives while cruising after slavers near Brava. In consequence of this deed, boats' crews from the Daphne and Briton destroyed the village inhabited by the murderers, and killed several of the natives.

Among the members of Parliament who have been busy addressing their constituents, at least one has been bold enough to advocate the dismemberment of the British Empire. This was Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, and formerly Secretary to the Admiralty. In a speech delivered at Arbroath he recommended that England should get rid of some of her colonies.

In the convent garden at Santa Sabina, on the Aventine, is the father of all the European orange trees, planted by the hand of Saint Dominic from seeds brought by his disciples from China. This patriarchal tree, notwithstanding its six centuries, put forth tiny shoots from its old trunk so lately as 1840 and 1870. It is hoped that this venerable tree may not suffer from the ignorance of innovators.

While the Bishop Suffragan was preaching the opening sermon at Trinity Church, Nottingham, on the Sunday after the recent restoration of that edifice, intimation was quietly conveyed to him by the vicar that the roof was in flames. Without the least emotion the preacher brought the service to a close and quietly dismissed the congregation, who departed in perfect ignorance of the fact that they had been spared the peril of a panic.

The Spanish steam-ship Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet, and was seized by the British Government, has been condemned and sold. In pronouncing the decision of the court the Judge, Sir R. Phillimore, said he found it "difficult to express in adequate terms the indignation which the brutality and meanness of conduct of those who had charge of the Murillo must excite in the bosom of every man not void of the ordinary feelings of humanity. This case, indeed, represents all the cruelty without any of the courage of the pirate."

Several members of the Labor League sued the General Steam Navigation Company for sixpence wages on account of their dinner hour. They were loading steamer off Horselydown, which had to sail at midday. When 12 o'clock struck they stopped work as usual to go to dinner, but the Captain asked them to finish loading. They went off, nevertheless, and he had to get other men. On returning they were tendered payment up to midday, when they had stopped work, but they claimed to be paid up to the hour of discharge. The Magistrate severely reproved the men and dismissed the summons.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Edwin Holmes, an aged and well-known minister of the Reformed Church, died in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

Reports from the interior of Pennsylvania say that wet snow has been falling since noon. In Philadelphia it rained.

There were twenty-two deaths during the past week in Memphis, Tenn.—three from yellow fever.

The committee of the Georgia Press Association have decided to postpone the National Press Convention, called to meet at St. Louis Nov. 26, to some future time.

James Howard and John Carter, two forgers from New-York, were arrested in St. Louis yesterday for passing a forged check on the Broadway Bank one day last week.

Tom Allen and Tom Kelly returned from Edwardsville, Ill., to St. Louis yesterday, where they gave $5,000 bail each to appear for trial for participating in a prize-fight in Illinois last September. Arthur Chambers, who was also taken to Edwardsville, is in jail there, unable to obtain bail.

Pratt & Co.'s rolling-mill and iron works at Buffalo, which have been idle for the past four weeks, will resume business to-day at a reduction in wages and time of about ten per cent.

Wm. Trucks, charged with robbing the Central Express Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn., of $1,300 in September last, arrived at [illegible] yesterday on the steam-ship [illegible]. He will be taken to Wilkesbarre for trial.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MORAL SCIENCE.—A course of lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge. By THOMAS RAWSON BIRKS, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

About two hundred years ago, one Dr. Knightbridge left to the University of Cambridge an endowment for a course of lectures to be delivered annually on "Moral Theology, or Casuistical Divinity." Names of the highest order have been connected with the Professorship thus established, the present incumbent having been immediately preceded by Prof. Maurice and Dr. Whewell. The latter, taking exception to the title as out of date, preferred to consider himself the Professor of "Moral Philosophy, Casuistry and Moral Theology," and the change received the assent of the university. The second division of this title is still subject to some difference of opinion. Mr. Maurice applied it to the subjective side of moral science which enforces the claims of the individual conscience, and Mr. Birks now transfers it—and, we think, with some adequate controversial ethics. But the present work does not enter upon that division of the subject. On the contrary, it comprises nothing beyond what may be regarded as a few steps upon the threshold of moral philosophy. In the first lecture the author defines his views respecting the true position of moral science, and in the subsequent twelve chapters he treats of the certainty and dignity of that science, its spiritual geography, and its formative principles. His intention thus has been to supply a supplement to Dr. Whewell's work; holding that while philosophy deals with the conclusions of human reason, aided and enlightened by Revelation, theology, which should be the crown of the whole, deals with the character and works of God, as made known to us more clearly and fully by Revelation. Thus moral philosophy becomes the meeting-place and border province of these two kingdoms of thought, combining the religious aspect of moral philosophy and the ethical aspect of revealed religion. Acting upon this thesis, he arranges the general subject under three main divisions: 1st, direct ethics, or moral science in its relation to other sciences, its fundamental principles, and the wide range of personal and social obligations, including some first lessons of religious faith and duty; secondly, controversial ethics, answering nearly to casuistry, or the inquiry into the debateable ground of morals and the discussion of rival and conflicting systems; and, thirdly, moral theology. While taking Lord Bacon's division of human knowledge as a basis, Mr. Birks regards it as faulty and imperfect, in so far as it would lead us to suppose that ethics are a mere subdivision of one subdivided branch of the doctrine of humanity, whereas he regards them as a wide field of thought, conterminous with the whole range of active human knowledge. Ethics, then, is that science, or revealed humanity, [illegible] the author truthfully remarks [illegible] "it is [illegible] if it deal not with what is, but with what ought to be." It must deal with the actual conditions and circumstances of life. [illegible] the duty of the [illegible] to do away with the popular notion that moral science, forsaking realities, speculates principally on a distant and imaginary world, since it is just in proportion as an [illegible] that the maxim has the highest claim upon their notice and their reverence.

To [illegible] with an abstract science, as it is [illegible] upon this principle, is to [illegible]. For, to begin a treatise on ethics with the [illegible] assertion that morality is an intensely practical science, is to present it in a form with which the average mind has too long been unaccustomed. Yet it is undoubtedly true that while moral science presents a lofty ideal of rectitude in all human relations, it ought essentially to be deserving of attention in times when too often the sense of right has become secondary to an eminently practical nature, and in this light it commends itself so practical men. Another point which [illegible] glad to see that Mr. Birks has laid much stress, is the progressive character of morality. The few maxims laid down in the first instance are not the science itself, but only the foundation upon which the science stands. "Why," asks our author, "should moral axioms be less fertile than the laws of physics in the results to which they lead?" The capability for large development is the same, and clearly the man who is content to take for his rule of action first principles only, not only loses all the advantage of enhanced knowledge and excellence, but too often finds himself involved in intricacies which bewilder him, and which yet he cannot unravel. It may be admitted that here again popular notions are somewhat crossed, at any rate those which prevail among people who hold that the golden rule must suffice for all purposes to the end of time, without a thought of the grand outgrowth of which it in truth is but the germ.

The outline thus given will serve to indicate the general principles upon which Mr. Birks has developed a system of philosophy which strikes us as being remarkable for applicability to existing phases of society. And we might be content to leave him here, but there is one chapter which demands special notice—that wherein attention is directed to the connection between ethical and political science. To the development of politics, in the highest sense of that term, there must be a recognition of the authority of great ethical truths side by side with the cultivation of expediency and practical statesmanship. Here the danger to be avoided is that of too much subserviency to the one at the cost of the other; and it is not inconsiderable, for while the laws inculcated by moral science are binding at all times and places, and on all communities and nations, the laws recommended by political science have to be adapted to the wants of successive generations and of different peoples; and thus the position of the middle line between the two is constantly being subjected to change. The key to a correct understanding of this is a knowledge of the contrast between pure and applied morality—between the truths which appeal directly to the conscience and the application of those truths to the varying conditions of social life. The former are fixed and absolute, the latter is largely variable; while again there is a distinction to be remarked in the two different aspects of law, the human and the divine. Legislation, while founded on morality, must be accommodated to the actual moral attainments of society. It must be guided, not by a spirit of moral despotism, but by a spirit of toleration. Acts of Congress cannot make a man moral; but they may indicate the way to morality, and they may serve to keep him there when he has entered upon it. This view, it may be thought by some, is too liberal, but it is without doubt the only sound one that can be adopted. Mr. Birks enforces the principle at some length, and then goes on to assert that the first essential basis of wise legislation is humanity or liberty, and the second piety. He pronounces the doctrine of equality to be "either a strange misnomer or a prodigious fable." "Strict and absolute equality," he very justly reminds us, "would unmake the universe, and would resolve all its wonderful beauty and endless variety into a chaos of warring atoms and a sea of nebulous mist." But he accepts the doctrine of fraternity, and asserts it as the limitation and guard of the maxim of inequality. "The peasant, the workman, the pauper is a brother [illegible] childhood has rights which cannot be violated without guilt and danger, and it must form one main guiding law to the whole course of wise legislation." If it is not always so admitted, the evils that prevent it are definable; from the selfishness of men in office, who look upon that office as merely the means of personal aggrandizement, up to the last and crowning denial of fraternity, which is culminated in slavery. But even in striving to act steadily up to the principles of liberty and order, there are certain evils to be avoided. These are chiefly over-legislation, with its tendency to legal tyranny; class legislation, and a blind, selfish, and democratic leveling. Mr. Birks repeats his denunciation of the doctrine of human equality, which, he says, is a great and evident falsehood, unless the phrase be so limited as to become wholly unmeaning. "Legislation based on such a principle must be a building of sand. Whenever it deals with men as units, and leaves out of sight the deep contrasts and immense varieties of life, it tends rapidly to political chaos and confusion. * * * Plato's genealogy of the forms of government is then fulfilled. The nation which drinks deep of license under the name of liberty, falls speedily under the yoke of some skillful and prosperous tyrant."

Contrary as the doctrine thus laid down may be to the views of many people, the subject is well worthy of consideration in the manner discussed by the present author, who nowhere resists the truth of the most liberal principles, while he disputes with vigor and skill the practical value of certain theoretical maxims. Admitting fraternity, he denies equality. While he sets liberty as the foundation stone of legislation, he depicts license as the most dangerous of all political vices. Private and even national wealth he declares to be of themselves no guarantee for national security, which must be looked for "in the supremacy of justice, mercy, and faith in the public counsels of the land, and in the mingled and harmonious culture of the great laws of freedom, order, and brotherhood, sustained and quickened by faith in men's immortality among the dwellers in countless homes of domestic purity, peace, and love."

The tone which will be found most predominant in Mr. Birk's treatment of his subject in the several bearings which come under notice, is one of bold originality and practical application. His work differs also from those of most of his predecessors in being attractive, almost facinating, in style; so that while the learned and thoughtful will value it for its philosophy, all may read it with pleasure, as well as profit. It strips off the difficulties that usually present themselves to the ordinary mind when brought into contact with what is too often regarded as an abstruse and complicated subject; and it presents it in a form which invites inquiry, and is fruitful in practical lessons. At the present time few books will better repay perusal, and if some who have been accustomed to the teachings of the other schools take exceptions to its doctrines, all will appreciate its worth as a valuable addition to the literature of ethical science, and a powerful aid to the more popular understanding of the precepts and purposes of moral philosophy.

THE LIFE OF MOST REV. M. J. SPALDING, D. D., ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE. By J. L. SPALDING, S.T.L. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1873.

The author of this has done his work so well in very many respects that the glaring faults with which he has disfigured it are the more to be regretted. He has shown a spirit of intolerance and prejudice which ought never to have been allowed to enter into the biography of one whose life was so good as that of the late Archbishop. Even the first sentence of the first chapter contains a statement due to this cause, which cannot be sustained. It was enterprise and the desire to establish a Catholic colony that influenced Lord Baltimore to obtain from his King the grants which led to the foundation of Maryland. It was not persecution. The only check which Lord Baltimore encountered on account of his principles was in Virginia, where the imposition of a test oath, which, as a Catholic, he could not take, caused him to change the site of his future settlement. The same influence, extreme prejudice, has caused Mr. Spalding to introduce some chapters which have no bearing whatever, or if any it is only incidental, upon the biography; and in these again he has gone out of his way to show his violent partisanship. That upon the past, present, and future of the Roman Catholic Church in this country is one of these. The charges he there makes against Protestants are not only uncalled for, but in exceedingly bad taste. The religion of the Puritans, we are told, is dead: "Their strong and manly faith has become a vague and shifting deism, or the sickly sentimentalism of weak and nerve-worn natures." And in another place: "Protestants are tortured by doubt and anxiety. The predominant tendency with them is toward deism or a still more absolute negation of religious truth. Protestant thought has become chaotic." And elsewhere we are informed, at great length, of all the immorality, vices, corruption, infidelity, that prevail as the fruits of a Godless education in the public schools. But what has all this to do with the life of the late Archbishop of Baltimore? Literally nothing. It only reflects the discredit of ungovernable intolerance upon his biographer. We care nothing for the justice or the injustice of such charges. That is another question altogether. What we do say is, that if Mr. Spalding had desired to make an attack upon the principles of Protestantism, he ought not to have done so under the cloak of a biography. Let him do it honestly and openly. But here we have a heterogeneous work, which would be unexceptionably good as a biography if a large portion of it were taken out, but which is now deserving of very little praise, because the author has gone out of his way to introduce irrelevant matter, in order to gratify an apparently overpowering prejudice.

The career of Archbishop Spalding comprises times and events that were of much interest in the history, not only of his church, but of his country; and wherever his biographer has limited his attention to these he has produced a most excellent memoir. He writes freely and effectively, producing a feeling of pleasure even where the reader may not fully acquiesce in his views. He is, indeed, in all respects but one fully qualified for the work he undertook. His subject, too, was one that he may well have felt proud at being called upon to deal with. Archbishop Spalding was a man who won the respect and esteem of opponents, as well as the affection of Catholics. His life was pure as well as notable; and his sentiments were too influenced, as we believe, by the spirit of Christianity to have sanctioned bitter and unnecessary attacks upon parties who differed from him. His contests with them were vigorous and powerful, but they were fair, and never ill-timed or misplaced. If his biographer had followed so good an example he would have produced a better and a smaller work, and we should have been spared the trouble of disapproving a book that is meritorious to a high degree in some points, simply because the author has been at too much pains to give full play to partisan feelings.

THE PILLARS OF THE HOUSE; OR, UNDER WODE UNDER RODE. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

The first appearance of this book was in four volumes, but here the publishers have endeavored to lessen its formidable character by compressing it into two. Nevertheless, any one proposing to read it must be prepared to exercise some degree of resolution. We do not say this to the disparagement of the author, whose reputation among the admirers of the *Heir of Redclyffe*, at any rate, is well established, and will be [illegible]. But one cannot lay down *The Pillars of the House* without feeling that Miss Yonge is one of the boldest projectors of fiction extant. Not content with one hero, she here has thirteen, all born within the space of twelve years, and presenting an array of names which, to parents of numerous progeny—if there are any such in these degenerate days—would be a perfect treasure. Under such circumstances it must be admitted that there is some excuse for the fourth volume. It would be quite unreasonable to suppose that so many important personages could, through Miss Yonge's agency, be brought into the world, schooled, whipped, and carried through the romance of flirtation, love, and marriage, to the realities of life or death, in the narrow limits of a single volume. The wonder, perhaps, ought to be that so great a host was disposed of so easily. Yet Miss Yonge manages her family very well. We detect her once, and only once, miscounting them; and for that, perhaps, she would claim the excuse of the Irishman for mistaking the number of his master's pigs. He counted all but one, and that was such an active little fellow that he would not stand still long enough for Pat to count him. However, it did not matter much; the numbers come right at last, and, like the rider in the circus who, having just dismounted from an unlimited number of bare-backed steeds, retires amid the applause of the audience, so Miss Yonge contrives, notwithstanding her numerous responsibilities, to retreat in good order, deserving all the acclamation that her reader has strength to give her. But we think we have a secret whereby Miss Yonge might have improved the nature of both her printer's bill and her book. It is this: Dispense with the sermons and the slang. Perhaps it would be asking too much to require Miss Yonge to give us a novel without some sermons in it; but she might be less prolific in this particular with advantage. But as to the slang, surely that does not contribute to Miss Yonge's happiness. And if not, cut it out. We acknowledge the tendency among all classes of society to the use of slang. But we have not yet been educated into a belief that it is a necessity of civilization; and until we are, we shall object to its use at the hands of authors of accomplishment and influence. The means taken by the publishers to squeeze this physically great work into a reasonably small compass were purely mechanical. If, they would give it some literary condensation, reviewers would be grateful and the public no losers.

THE POEMS OF CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN. Collected and edited by his nephew, EDWARD FENNO HOFFMAN. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES. 1873.

To collect the writings of a valued friend or of a dear relative is to possess a pleasing and enduring memento such as could not be obtained in any other way. But the plan has disadvantages. There are many people in the world, no doubt, who would feel delighted beyond measure at the sight of a volume containing everything they ever wrote. But such people are of very little moment. The best writers would probably feel a sense of confusion near akin to alarm at the prospect of such a testimony to their literary career being conjured into being. It is not often that the productions of youth win the approval of maturity. Moreover, many things are written for ephemeral purposes, which would have been very differently written if meant to be perpetuated. On this principle we are disposed to doubt whether Mr. Hoffman would have sanctioned, in all respects, this work of his nephew, though he would have acknowledged the nobleness of spirit in which it has been conceived. There is no pleasure in criticising such books as this. The reviewer naturally feels a reluctance in expressing any unfavorable opinion of writings submitted to him under the same circumstances, but they are put before him, and he has no option but to judge with candor. The friends and relatives of Mr. Hoffman will value this book exceedingly, and they will do well so to value it. Apart from the author's social qualities, he was a pleasing writer, and his a kindly and a genial pen which rarely failed to reflect the hearty and high nobility which influenced the hand that guided it. He has produced many verses that have excellently served the immediate purpose for which they were written, but if the title page of the present volume had borne the words "For private distribution only," we should have been spared the necessity of saying that they are in many respects very defective. They evince haste, and the want of careful revision, such as the author would almost certainly have given them before asking the public to rank him higher than a mere versifier. Imperfect rhymes are frequent beyond computation, such as pore and war; want and can't; pother and brother; path and hath; river and ever; wore and boudoir; come and gloom. False quantity, not justified by poetic license, is also not infrequent, as in the lines:

"Yes, long ere then, on Alleghans' bright mountains
Na-naboho had seen the laurel growing,
With berries glassed in Adirondack fountains,
Or cup, mist-filled, near Niagara's flowing."

Other liberties, too, are taken with the language, which are inexcusable. Even Cupid when "fatigued of playing" with his bow and arrows would have been puzzled to "furl his wings" to "nestle with his mother's sparrows." Mr. Hoffman should have consulted Sappho about that, for she, we believe, was chiefly responsible for making the sparrow sacred to Aphrodite. And, by the way, Sappho made Cupid the child of heaven and earth; the poet who first attributed him to Aphrodite and the god of war, did not acknowledge the sparrows.

Again, what are we to understand by this:

"My bark is my courser so gallant and brave;
Like a steed of the prairie, she bounds o'er the wave.
And the breast of the billow, as onward I roam,
Swelling proudly to meet her, is flecked by her foam."

Does he mean that he himself swells proudly as he roams to meet his bark? Or that the breast of the billow swells to meet her? And if the latter, how can the billow be flecked by "her" foam before it meets her? Then, again, is it the bark's foam or the billow's foam? And while we are waiting for an explanation thus far, we claim permission to state that steeds of the prairie do not usually bound over the waves.

An alteration of two or three words, such as the lines themselves will fully admit, would have remedied such faults as these, which now impair the value of a collection of verses that is, in other respects, among the most pleasing and meritorious of all that have been laid upon our table for some time.

POETICAL DRAMAS FOR HOME AND SCHOOLS. By MARY L. COBB. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1873.

We have failed to discover any sufficient reason for the production of this book. Some of the pieces are new, others are abstracts or compilations. The latter have little merit; the former have none. The parts which are worth anything can be found elsewhere, and in better form; for it will readily be understood that "arrangements" are hardly improvements when taken from Sir Walter Scott or George Eliot.

ATTACKED BY A DOG.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mary O'Gorman, aged fifty, of No. 53 Mulberry street, while passing through the yard of a house in Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, was attacked by a large and savage dog. The dog jumped at her throat and knocked her down, and before her cries brought the people in the house to her assistance, it had bitten her severely about the hands. After she was rescued it was discovered that, in falling, both her wrists had been fractured. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

REVISION OF THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTION.

The commission in New-Jersey to revise the State Constitution, and recommend to the Legislature at its ensuing session in January such changes as may be desirable, have nearly concluded their labors, and adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in December, at which time a final revision will be made of the entire work for submission to the Legislature. We gave a short time since a summary of the work up to that period, since which the following additional sections have been adopted:

Providing for right of appeal from the award of commissioners to a jury when lands are taken by corporations; private property shall be inviolate, but subservient to public welfare on just compensation, which shall be made without regard to benefits.

No county shall be divided or dismembered without the approval of a majority vote of all the legal voters therein.

No county, city, borough, town, township, or village shall loan money, property, or credit, to aid any individual association or corporation, or become security for, or directly or indirectly owner of, any stock or bonds of any association or corporation, or levy any tax except for State or municipal purposes. No county debt of any kind shall exceed two per cent. of the valuation of taxable property; no town, borough, or township tax shall exceed four per cent., and no city tax shall exceed eight per cent., except for water supply.

No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to any religious society or corporation.

The Legislature may pass laws depriving of suffrage any one convicted of bribery in legislation.

No legislator shall receive any civil appointment within the State, or to the United States Senate, from the Governor, the Senate, or the Legislature.

Public schools shall be established and maintained for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years, such schools to give rudimentary instruction, and not to fit or prepare scholars for college, or to be controlled by or under the influence of any creed, religious society or denomination whatever.

Prohibiting private or special laws for the following: Laying out, opening, altering, or working roads or highways; vacating any road, town plot, street, alley, or public ground; regulating the internal affairs of any town or county; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs; concerning grand or petit jurors; regulating the interest on money; creating, increasing, or diminishing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the terms for which they are appointed or elected; changing the law of descent; laying down railroad tracks; conferring corporate powers; or change of venue in civil or criminal cases. All these to be regulated by general laws, but corporate powers to be subject to repeal or alteration by legislation.

Property to be assessed for taxes under general laws and uniform rules, according to its true money value. No property to be exempt unless owned by the United States, the county, or municipality, except burying grounds and cemeteries not held by stock concerns. Taxation not to be restricted, impaired, or impeded by any special provisions. Exemptions already guaranteed to be revoked upon just compensation.

Requiring a two-thirds vote to overcome the Gubernatorial veto.

Conviction of felony or other infamous crime to vacate any office held by the offender.

Limiting the number of Judges of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas to two instead of five; allowing two Justices in each township and one in each ward, whose qualifications shall be subject to prescribed regulations by legislation; suspension to follow misconduct in office.

No law to extend the term of any public officer, or to increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

These several amendments will be submitted to the Legislature, and if approved will be sent to the Legislature of 1875, and then to a popular vote of the people, and if approved by all to become a part of the organic law of the State upon proclamation by the Governor.

THE NEW THEATRE IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

The new theatre in course of construction in Twenty-second street and Broadway will rank among the leading places of amusement in the City. The building was designed by Mr. Draper in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Boucicault, and will be replete with all those improvements in theatrical architecture which he so warmly advocated some years ago in the London *Times*. The stage is forty-two feet deep by sixty feet wide, having a clear height of fifty-two feet from the floor on which the machinery is placed. It was at first proposed to introduce some novelties into the construction of the stage apparatus, but, after careful inspection of the plans submitted, it was decided to make no departure from the arrangements adopted in the stages of other first-class houses where the greatest variety of scenic representation is combined with the greatest simplicity in effecting the transformations. In most other respects the theatre will be original in design and will present many novel features in the details. The acoustic properties of the house are so powerful that the least whisper on the stage will be distinctly audible in every part of the theatre. To produce this effect the proscenium has been constructed as far as practicable upon the principle of a large speaking-trumpet, while the walls of the auditorium, instead of being plastered, are upholstered from top to bottom on light frames, on which is stretched satin, each forming as it were a large tambourine. The ceiling is designed to contribute also to this effect, being oval in shape, and may be raised or lowered as circumstances may require. In the lighting and ventilation of the house all the newest modern improvements are introduced. Ventilation flues are arranged round the walls of the auditorium, so contrived as to carry off not only the products of combustion of the gas but fetid air from all parts of the building. The decoration of the proscenium and auditorium have been carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Boucicault, and displays the highest order of artistic taste in the execution. The theatre has been erected by Mr. James Purcell, who will move his popular establishment from the adjacent corner as soon as the new building is completed.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Herrman was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the following cases: Judel Kowzinski, a Polish glazier, whose death resulted from injuries received by falling from a shed at Jefferson Market, several days ago; Herman Rosebrook, aged thirty-six, of No. 35 Ridge street, who was kicked by a horse in the stable No. 37 Ridge street, and died in consequence; Mark Tobin, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, who died at his residence, No. 183 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, from injuries received from being run over by a railroad train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue; Margaret Trail, of No. 6 Dover street, who, while engaged in hanging out clothes, fell out of a window, and was so badly injured that she died yesterday at Park Hospital; John Gilligan, of No. 113 Baxter street, who died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received by a portion of a wall falling upon him at No. 147 Mulberry street, where he was engaged in excavating; Rosa Bernstein, who died at No. 369 Canal street, yesterday, from burns accidentally received several days ago.

DEATH OF A WATCHMAN.

For a number of years past Jacob Claus, aged sixty-nine, a native of Germany, who resided at No. 53 Lewis street, has been employed as a night watchman at the factory No. 53 Goerck street. He assumed his duties as watchman when the factory was closed on Saturday evening as usual, and as he did not make his appearance yesterday morning search was made for him. He was found lying dead at the foot of the stairs leading to the boiler-room. His body, which was discovered lying against the brick wall inclosing the boiler, was partially burned. The deceased was not very temperate in his habits, and it is supposed that he fell down the flight of stairs leading to the boiler, and received the injuries which resulted in his death. Coroner Herrman has been notified and will hold an inquest.

THE WORKING MEN IN PATERSON.

The working men of Paterson give the strangest opposition to the measures taken for their relief. When it was proposed to give them work on the streets, 300 or 400 applicants presented themselves, but although there were thousands of mechanics unemployed, only one came forward. There was opposition from other sources to this plan of furnishing work at the city's expense, and the project was held in abeyance, while Mayor Townsend and a committee from the Board of Al[illegible] visited the heavier manufacturers with a view to having them resume work at reduced wages, so as to afford employment to those needing it. The sympathies of the employers were excited, and the plan was likely to prove a success, when it was found that the most bitter opposition existed on the part of those whom it was proposed to assist. The men would, in their own words, "rather worry through the Winter, using up what little they have been able to save, and borrowing from their friends, in hopes of having fair wages in the Spring." The whole question will come up to-night at the public meeting which has been called at Washington Hall, and some definite plan will be adopted and immediately carried out, or the whole scheme will be abandoned.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The late interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish authorities were of a stormy character. Mr. Sickles barely escaped mobbing by the crowd which congregated in front of his residence. A determined plot of the prominent officers of the Intransigente forces at Cartagena to surrender the city to the national forces was discovered a few days ago.

FRANCE.—The members of the Cabinet have withdrawn their resignations, which were tendered to President MacMahon on Wednesday night last.

ITALY.—Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, who is now away from that city on leave of absence, has arrived in Rome.

ENGLAND.—Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New-York by the steam-ship Algeria on Saturday.

HOME.

WASHINGTON.—The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, $3,209,006; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $16,955,000; coin, $81,822,485; including coin certificates, $28,534,600; outstanding legal tenders, $364,772,231. Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, United States Navy, is lying very ill at his residence in this city.

CAIRO, Ill.—The steamer Probasco, which left this place for Cincinnati on Friday, struck on the rocks at the foot of the Grand Chain that night and went down. The passengers and crew are safe.

CHICAGO.—The game of billiards on Friday night, between Ubassy and Garnier, was won by the latter in the forty-first inning.

NEW-CASTLE, Del.—Seven prisoners were placed in the pillory here and whipped on Saturday.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The wreck of the Atlantic is fast breaking up. On Tuesday last nine bodies of the lost passengers on the Atlantic came ashore, and on Wednesday the bodies of three females and one of a headless boy. The wreck of the steamer City of Washington, at Port Le Bear, broke up during one of the recent gales, and is now completely under water.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Four hundred men are at present employed in the navy-yard here, fitting monitors for sea.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff held a meeting Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed and equipped for service, in behalf of the republic of Cuba.

DOVER, N. H.—The funeral of the late John P. Hale took place here on Saturday.

LOCAL.

The Police of Brooklyn made 529 arrests during the past week.

The total amount of taxes collected in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $20,990.

The veterans of the war of 1812 will assemble at the armory, No. 130 East Fifteenth street, at 12 M. to-morrow, Evacuation Day.

William Tate, aged forty years, was instantly killed on Saturday evening, while working on board the new steam-ship Swatara, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by the fall of a piece of machinery.

A motion for a new trial of Frank L. Tainter, who was recently convicted on the charge of embezzling $400,000 of the funds of the Atlantic National Bank, has been denied.

The arrests by the Police in this City during the past week were 1,600. Fire-Marshal Sheldon reports 26 fires for the week, ending at 8 A. M. Saturday, involving a loss of $19,970; insurance, $154,500.

Gen. Sherman left Newark Saturday morning on the early Western express, on his way to Indianapolis.

The officers of the Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., held a meeting in Newark Saturday night, and decided to tender their services to the Government for duty in Cuba or elsewhere.

William M. Tweed was sentenced on Saturday to twelve years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $12,550 18. He is at present confined in the Tombs.

The work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard still continues with the utmost rapidity.

Wall street was quiet on Saturday, without exciting news of a nature to affect the stock market. The banks reported a gain of about $390,000 since Friday.

The failure of C. P. Curry, broker, was announced on Saturday morning in the Stock Exchange.

CAPT. JOSEPH FRY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE—HIS SERVICES FOR THE CONFEDERATES DURING THE WAR.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* contributes the following brief account of Capt. Joseph Fry, the late commander of the Virginius: "From a few months' intimate acquaintance with him during our war, I gathered from his lips a few incidents of his life. He was born in Florida, and served many years in the United States Navy; from the latter he resigned to join the Confederacy, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant. As such he served on the Mississippi, first under the command and on the flag-ship of Commodore Hollins at New-Orleans. After the fall of that city he had command of a small gunboat which the Federal fleet drove into one of the smaller Western rivers—the White, I think—and finding it impossible to save her he burned his boat, landed his battery on a bluff, and opened a fire that sunk one of his pursuers and drove the remainder off. The fleet, however, returned, and throwing a body of some five hundred marines in his rear, while some four or five steamers opened on his front, made it hot for his two guns and sixty or seventy men. Fighting all around to the bitter end, Fry never did surrender, and the first knowledge he had of the battle's finish was when restored to consciousness in a Federal hospital, when he found himself severely wounded in the shoulder, and learned that his little band had been nearly all killed or wounded before the bluff was taken. After he was exchanged and was assigned to duty, his wound breaking out afresh compelled him reluctantly to yield regular service, and, still suffering with his shoulder and a semi-paralyzed arm, he undertook the lighter duty of commanding a Confederate steamer, the Eugenie, in the blockade running. In this steamer, one of the few sailing regularly under the Confederate flag, Capt. Fry approved himself a skillful, daring commander, and was uniformly successful. On one occasion the Eugenie, loaded with gunpowder, grounded outside of Fort Fisher under the guns of the blockading squadron, and when, in view of the heavy cannonade which was opened upon her, he was commanded from the fort, from Wilmington, and finally from Richmond, to abandon his boat and save his crew from what was considered the inevitable explosion, Fry positively refused to do so; stood by his ship, lightened her, got a good tide, and carried her safely in—a measure of cool gallantry not easily surpassed, as he was utterly defenseless, carrying no armament. He simply stood the chance of being blown up without the excitement of battle to sustain his nerve, while on the other hand the adjacent coast made escape easy. From this service Fry was withdrawn to superintend the construction of torpedoes, and for that purpose went to Scotland, where the closing of the ports rendered his efforts fruitless. After the war I heard of him in New-Orleans, working on some patents for saving ships and curing timber, and very poor. Of his connection with the Cubans I know nothing, and can only suppose his poverty and natural love of adventure combined to bring about his murder. Personally, he was a tall, well-made, handsome man, with the most mesmeric eyes I have ever seen, having great power of control, both over himself and others. His mind was remarkably good and well cultivated. He was a deep reader and thinker, fond of speculating on abstruse subjects, and apt to be led by his genius to extreme views. In disposition he was sweet but firm tempered; a true friend and a strong enemy, not given, perhaps, to a large circle, but very social and conversible with his intimates, and, withal, as modest as brave. This slight sketch of the man may serve to throw some light on his surrender. As an old naval officer, having personal experience of the laws of blockade, he both knew the legal limits of his liability if captured and trusted the flag he bore for protection from all other penalties. Had the Virginius been a Cuban privateer, as alleged, as such she would have carried a battery, and Capt. Fry would never have surrendered without resistance. Had he borne a Cuban commission, three or four shots over his steamer, within reach almost of Jamaica's coast, would never have brought him to. The truth must be he commanded an American steamer, and believed that the flag under which he had so long served, and which had conquered him, could and would insure him at least civilized treatment."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 22.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200	West. Union	61⅝	100	Lake Shore....c.	69¾
400	do	61½	400	do	69⅞
500	do	61⅝	3300	do	70
200	do	61½	200	do	70¼
800	do	61⅝	100	do....c.	70⅛
1100	do	61¾	100	do	70⅛
300	do	61⅝	1000	do	70¼
500	do	61⅞	600	do	70⅜
400	do	61¾	500	do....s30.	70
200	do	61⅝	1100	do	70¼
400	do	61¾	100	do	70⅛
100	do....c.	61¾	1000	do	70
100	do	61⅝	200	do	69⅞
500	do	61½	100	do	69¾
2000	do	61⅝	300	do	69⅞
400	do	61½	700	do	70
200	do	61⅝	800	do	70⅛
600	do	61½	200	do....b3.	70⅛
400	do	61⅝	300	do	70⅛
900	do	61¾	200	do	70⅜
1400	do	61⅝	600	do	70¼
200	do	61½	100	Panama Railroad.	78
200	Consol. Coal	44⅞	100	North-west. Pf.	63⅛
100	do	45	200	do	63⅛
50	do	45¼	100	North-western	42⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. & H.	88⅜	200	do	42⅞
400	do	88¼	100	do....b3.	43
100	do....s3.	88¼	100	do	43
200	do	88⅜	100	do....b3.	43⅛
320	do	88⅜	800	do	43¼
100	do	88⅜	100	Pittsburg R.	79
400	do	88⅜	200	St. Paul	30⅜
100	do	88¾	400	do	30⅝
200	do....b3.	88¾	500	do	30⅞
100	do	88⅝	600	do	31
400	do	88½	25	Rock Island	88
200	do....b3.	88⅝	100	Toledo & Wab.	41⅜
100	do....s3.	88½	800	do	41⅜
1400	Union Pacific	20⅞	200	do	41⅜
1300	do	21	100	do	41⅜
600	do....c.	21	100	Ohio & Miss.	24¼
200	do....s3.	21	500	do	24⅜
400	do	21⅛	100	Col., C. & I. C..b3.	21⅜
100	do....b3.	21	200	do	21¾
200	do	21	200	do	21⅝
100	do....b3.	21⅛	800	Pacific Mail	28⅜
900	do	21⅛	550	do	28⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 24—A. M.

The Tenth Week of the panic showed, in the New-York markets at least, a further substantial improvement. The condition of the Banks, in the aggregate, was informally reported from the Clearing-house on Saturday, after an additional gain through the week of about $5,000,000 in Greenbacks. While the total figures show a return to the 25 ₱ cent. basis of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation, the particulars of the condition of each Bank in the Association are not given to the public, as a considerable number of them are still borrowers at the Clearing-house on Relief Certificates, amounting to about $19,000,000, or $7,000,000 less than the extreme relief granted to save certain prominent Banks from going down. The figures, as given out, are as follows, compared with the Weekly Averages, Saturday, Sept. 13, *the week before the panic set in:*

	Sept. 13.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$284,536,000	$248,067,000
Gold	20,442,000	17,568,000
Greenbacks	35,717,000	30,890,000
Deposits	207,317,000	167,067,000
Circulation	27,383,000	27,299,000

Looking back to the movement this week a year ago, (Nov. 23, 1872,) the Banks now hold $15,000,000 *less* in Greenbacks, and $5,400,000 *more* in Gold Notes, and owe $32,000,000 *less* on Deposits and Country Bank balances. The changes during the ten weeks of the panic are more notable, if we can trust the informal reports of the minimums of Deposits, $143,000,000, and of Greenbanks, $5,700,000. The maximum of Relief Certificates was $26,000,000, of which four Banks received more than one-half.

The Loans since Sept. 13 are down $36,000,000; the Deposits are down $40,000,000. The difference against the Greenback average is still $5,800,000, and against the Gold Notes average, $2,900,000. The returns of Sept. 13 showed $1,516,000 deficiency in the required reserves, and the present returns a deficiency of $301,000.

The effects of the rapid return of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes to the New-York Banking movement are felt, to a partial extent, on general trade, although, the main support has been to sustain and render comfortable the solvent Merchants who bravely struggled for five or six weeks against poor collections and the paralysis of trade. Trade itself recovers slowly in the lines of Domestic Commission Goods and Imported Merchandise, but this dullness is compensated, in good part, by the great and profitable activity in Domestic Produce, and the prospect that this activity will continue in most of our great staples—notably Cotton and Meat Provisions—through the Winter months. And the Money thus sent into the country to be distributed among producers, will in turn make them again liberal (if less extravagant) consumers of Merchandise after the New-Year shall have opened, (as we have reason to hope it will,) upon better prospects for all business.

The Cotton movements of the week were large, and at continuing better prices. The improvement of the fortnight in the market is reckoned at two cents the pound, or nearly $10 the bale, which on a crop of 4,000,000 bales would make a difference of Forty million dollars. The receipts of the week were 133,300 bales; the exports, 83,500 bales. The receipts are now gaining on last season. The difference against the present crop is now 150,800 bales, which will probably be overcome by the close of December.

The supplies of Exchange for the week were, from the Cotton ports of the South, about $4,500,000, and from New-York on Domestic Produce cleared, (including 24,000 bales Cotton,) $7,600,000. The rate on London, after showing some firmness early in the week, closed at 97 ₱ cent., or 3 ₱ cent. discount in Gold, or by the old conventional reckoning, 106½ ₱ cent.

The supply of Gold to the market was, in the aggregate, about five million of dollars, of which more than one-half was supplied from the Treasury in redemption of the United States 5-20s of 1862, and the remainder by importation from England. The price of gold, nevertheless, made an additional advance of 1¼ ₱ cent. on the Cuban question. On Saturday the sales ran as high as 110⅜ @110½ ₱ cent. As remarked in our Sunday edition, that there should be large buyers on speculation at these enhanced figures, is the more notable because of cheaper Exchange and dearer Money to carry over Gold balances. Two @3 ₱ cent. a month was paid to-day for Currency to carry over Gold until next week. The Gold is not wanted to pay for Exchange or to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The latter, this week, do not amount to the sums disbursed from the Sub-Treasury for Interest and Principal on the Public Debt. So far as the Cuba question, in its most violent probable phase this week, or on the meeting of Congress next Monday, is likely to bear upon the Gold-room speculation, it may be remarked that the additional wants of the Government, in Gold, to carry on hostilities, in case they should be declared, will not amount to much. The pay of the Navy and Army will be in Greenbacks and National Bank Notes. The former may possibly be increased to the full volume of $400,000,000, to which, as Legal Tender, they are limited by the Acts of Congress and the decision of the Supreme Court, but this "inflation," if the Gold speculators choose to call the gradual increase from $364,700,000 to $400,000,000 by this name, would hardly justify a serious rise in Gold, at least until it was wanted for export. And that is not likely to be very soon, as our Imports and Exports now look.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $6,296,063, as compared with $6,625,579 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $7,608,599, as against $5,795,763 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $530,410, as against $232,694 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,701,000, comparing with $2,114,000 same week last November.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of October, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,620,752	August	[illegible]
February	38,726,564	September	[illegible]
March	42,625,933	October	[illegible]
April	36,597,173	Nov. 8	5,026,[illegible]
May	34,119,370	Nov. 15	5,788,[illegible]
June	28,097,485	Nov. 22	6,296,063
July	31,423,160		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$353,971,[illegible]
Total 1872, to date			396,978,[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	August	[illegible]
February	21,126,002	September	[illegible]
April	25,610,719	October	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Nov. 5	[illegible]
June	24,443,396	Nov. 12	[illegible]
July	25,881,503	Nov. 19	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			[illegible]
Total 1872 to date			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Gold, Nov. 22, 1873			110⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 23, 1872			112⅞ ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,039	August	[illegible]
February	3,670,446	September	[illegible]
March	3,830,[illegible]	October	[illegible]
April	3,850,510	Nov. 1	[illegible]
May	2,963,383	Nov. 8	[illegible]
June	6,535,906	Nov. 15	[illegible]
July	10,028,043	Nov. 22	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			[illegible]
Total 1872 to date			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,097,400	January	[illegible]
February	13,119,130	February	[illegible]
March	12,237,365	March	[illegible]
April	10,652,[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	9,391,801	May	[illegible]
June	7,915,012	June	[illegible]
July	10,430,462	July	[illegible]
August	13,454,785	August	[illegible]
September	11,290,275	September	[illegible]
October	8,146,[illegible]	October	[illegible]
Nov. 1	188,300	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Nov. 8	1,356,000	Nov. 8	[illegible]
Nov. 15	1,362,897	Nov. 15	[illegible]
Nov. 22	1,701,700	Nov. 22	[illegible]
Total, 1873	$111,852,885	Total, 1873	[illegible]
Total, 1872	135,662,435	Total, 1872	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 23, '72
American Gold	109⅛@110½@110⅜	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	110@110¼	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	114@114¼	115
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	109@109½	110
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	90@91	101½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	75@77	87
New-York Central	88⅜@89⅛@88⅜	[illegible]
Rock Island	89@90@88⅜	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛@24¼	45[illegible]
St. Paul Common	29½@30⅞	52[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	53@54	75
Toledo and Wabash	40⅞@41⅜	[illegible]
Union Pacific	20⅞@21	35
Erie	44⅛@48⅛	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	58⅜@62@61⅜	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	28⅜@[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	67⅞@70⅜	[illegible]
North-west Common	39⅞@43⅛	[illegible]
Harlem	109@112	112[illegible]
North-west Preferred	63@64	87[illegible]

*Corneaed.

The Stock market for the greater part of the week was strong. On Saturday prices were up the advance for nearly all the Railroads and for Western Telegraph, the latter heading the general *Bull* movement. The Public Funds were also strong and most of the Railroad Mortgages of established credit, in good investment demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 7[illegible] Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

AN INUNDATION IN ROME.

Writing from the Eternal City under date of Nov. 1, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"Nearly three years ago, only a few months after the Roman occupation, the Tiber overflowed. So serious an inundation had not occurred in Rome for above a hundred years, and its consequences were most fatal to commerce and the public health. Foreigners who arrived at the very end of the Winter season were able to judge for themselves of the magnitude of the calamity. It was not a very pleasant beginning for the Italian Government. The municipality was then quite a new institution, and it was utterly impossible to provide as energetically as the situation required. Such an inundation was not to be expected again every year, but the Government was informed that, unless serious measures were taken, partial inundations might be looked for. It was no pleasant prospect for the future of the capital. A nice thing if one fine morning the Senate, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Finance were to be surrounded by the yellow waters of the Tiber flooding their very doors! Many said it was a capital thing that an inundation had taken place precisely the first year of the Italian occupation. The Papal Government had never done anything, and the new Government would see with its own eyes the extreme necessity of reversing this policy. The newspapers and the public at once summoned the Government to lose no time in providing remedies, and the Government lost no time in appointing a Commission. Whenever nothing is to be done the simplest way for doing nothing is to appoint a commission. I could mention hundreds and hundreds of commissions appointed by Parliament or the Government to inquire into various subjects. I do not know that a commission ever came to a conclusion about anything. The one appointed to provide for the overflow of the Tiber has not, at any rate. When the Provinces of Mantua and Ferrara were inundated by the overflowing of the Po last year, people remembered that a commission had been appointed two years previously to inquire into the state of the Tiber and the works to be executed, and the catastrophe in Northern Italy were cited as examples of what might happen again in Rome. But the commission slept.

After six months of a scorching sun, the rain commenced falling uninterruptedly. In a few hours the Tiber was much swollen. The night before last telegrams informed the authorities that the heavy rains falling might cause serious alarm, for the rivers and torrents were continually increasing. Manifestoes of the Mayor were placarded in the streets. Firemen and policemen in great force were at once dispatched to the lower quarters of the city. A great crowd was standing in front of the Pantheon. Whenever the river is likely to overflow, the first symptoms are witnessed there, for the water of the Tiber is seen slowly appearing from under the great pillars of that old building. People looked attentively to see whether any water was visible. In the evening the lower parts of the columns were covered with water, and the whole square up to the central fountain was inundated. The water had likewise overflowed at other points. The Mayor, the Prefect, and the Minister of Public Works were to be seen going about giving instructions, so that in the event of the inundation increasing all necessary measures might at once be taken. The poor people who dwell in the ground floors of the houses at the Ghetto and Trastevere were hurriedly removing their furniture, and many found shelter in the Convent of Ara Coli, which had been placed at their disposal. The mounted policemen were seen going about to urge the peasants to take care of their own lives and of the cattle. Fortunately, yesterday the rain ceased. It commenced again last night, and has been raining a part of the day, but for the moment nothing serious is expected. Of course, the first thing people have asked each other has been, 'What has the famous commission appointed three years ago done all this while? Here we are menaced by a new and serious inundation, and are we to live constantly in this state?' The commission, it is reported, has studied the subject, and has come to the conclusion that great works must be carried out. But the question is, who is to do them? The Government, the Province, and the City of Rome are equally bound to carry out the works, but they do not in the least agree with regard to the sum that each separately ought to pay. The Government knows that the municipality is interested in carrying out these works, and some day will come when the municipality will undertake the works, in order that precious time may not be lost.' The municipality says very much the same thing, and time passes, and fresh inundations threaten us with great calamities."

NEW GERMAN IRON-CLADS.

Two iron-clad Rhine monitors, which are being constructed at Bremen, will be completed next Spring. They are armed each with two [illegible] guns, and their armor is [illegible] which is stated to be sufficient to protect them [illegible] against infantry fire, [illegible]. They will only draw [illegible] feet of water, [illegible] will be stationed at Cologne. The armor is of the same description as that carried by the Austrian Danube monitors.

THE GOLDEN IDOL;

OR,

The Enchanted Tree.

CHAPTER I.

A GIRL'S DESPAIR.

Upon a lonely shore of Tonga-taboo Harbor, in the Island of Tonga-taboo, two persons sat hidden in a dim recess of palms.

They were father and daughter.

The former was a plain, simple clergyman of middle age.

The latter was a charming girl of seventeen years, scarcely more remarkable for her loveliness than for her sterling good sense and a worldly wisdom far in advance of her years.

As to the wife and mother of this couple, she had long been sleeping her last sleep in one of the lonely nooks of this far Pacific island.

Ten years had passed since Mr. Fortescue had come to the shores of this lovely harbor, with the intention of passing his days in the labor of converting to Christianity their pagan idolators; but the good missionary had, in some unintentional way, fallen under the displeasure of the ruler of the island, and was now being hunted for his life.

"I am so tired, father," panted the girl, as she clasped her hand tightly to her heart.

"We ought not to have run so fast," responded Mr. Fortescue. "But I am sure the savages were near us."

"Hush! here they are!" breathed the girl.

A rush of footsteps was heard, and a moment later several savages came flying past, rending the air with their cries.

"They think we have gone in that direction," whispered the missionary. "Oh, if they only knew how near we are still to the settlement!"

"Will they not soon be back this way, father?" asked Miss Fortescue.

"I dare say they will, Ellie. Ah! here comes another band of them."

A dozen armed warriors traversed the sandy beach immediately in front of the hiding-place of the couple.

"How terrible they are! how lost to all pity!"

"Alas! for the poor results of all my toils!" sighed Mr. Fortescue. "To see these savage pursuers, and hear their yells, one would little imagine the sacrifices we have made on their account. All the benefits they have received from us are forgotten. They are determined to kill us if they can find us."

At this point Ellie started violently, half arising to her feet.

"Oh, look, father!" she cried.

This was all she could say, but she pointed far away in the direction from which the fugitive had come.

"I see," murmured Mr. Fortescue. "They have fired our dwelling."

A lurid flame arose in the air in the distance.

"It is hard to see our home perishing," sighed the daughter. "What demons they are."

She started again, even more violently than before—this time at the barking of a dog within ten feet of her.

"The cur will certainly betray us!" cried the missionary, springing to his feet.

"He has betrayed us already," returned Ellie. "See! they are coming."

In the last moment at his residence, Mr. Fortescue had seized an old sword he chanced to have upon his premises, and he thanked heaven for the service this weapon now rendered him, he being able to cleave the dog in twain with a single desperate blow.

"Had we better not plunge into the interior, father?" asked Ellie.

"I think not. It is there that they are looking for us. They are beating up every bush, and—Yes! they are certainly coming nearer to us. See! they have torches! Oh, this is horrible!"

"Perhaps we had better throw ourselves into a boat, and trust ourselves to the winds and waves."

"I would have done so, darling, but for the roughness of the sea."

"It's all up with our halt here," said the missionary, turning back. "We must fly. The dog was heard, and the savages are hastening in this direction."

Breaking from their covert, hand in hand, the father and daughter ran along the beach and gained a temporary shelter behind a small ledge of rocks which jutted out into the sea in the form of a small promontory.

"If we only had a boat now!" sighed the father, "possibly we could get off in it."

Ere Ellie could reply, a solitary savage came bounding from the bushes, brandishing his war-club.

"Alas! alas!" mourned Mr. Fortescue.

He had realized only too well the imminence of the peril—the utter futility of all his efforts at escape—but he met the foremost savage with the strength of desperation, cleaving him in twain nearly as cleverly as he had dispatched the dog which had discovered the whereabouts of the couple; but then came the sharp, loud report of a musket—and the good missionary lay weltering in his blood, with a bullet through his vitals.

"I am hit!" he cried. "I cannot go on."

"Not even to the boat, father!"

"Alas, it is too late!" faltered the dying missionary, as everything reeled around him. "To Thee, O God, I commend her!"

These were the last words of the devoted missionary. As he uttered them, he tumbled into the boat he had succeeded with his last desperate efforts in reaching, and in that same instant his senses left him forever.

"Off, demons!" cried Ellie, still wielding her sword with the strength of despair.

By the last desperate effort of her exhausted powers the brave girl succeeded in pushing off the boat and in breaking clear of the pursuers with it.

A FIENDISH REVENGE.

At the same hour when the preceding events were occurring, a large top-sail schooner was standing on and off the eastern passage of Tonga-taboo Harbor, waiting to enter the port and come to anchor.

Upon the stern of this schooner, leaning against the bulwarks, stood a fresh-looking and rosy-faced youth of eighteen or nineteen years, who was looking dreamily through the night in the direction of the distant land. And near this youth stood the skipper of the schooner, whose gaze had long been fixed in the same direction.

"Did I understand you to say, Denny Breeze, that you expect to find old acquaintances upon this island?" asked the commander, breaking a long and attentive silence.

"Yes, Capt. Morrison," replied Denny Breeze, drawing nearer to his commander, so as to speak with more of the freedom of confidence. "I refer to Rev. Mr. Fortescue and his daughter."

"They are old acquaintances, then?"

"Yes, Sir. They used to live in the village where I was born, and their house was always to me like a second home—the only home I have had, in fact, since the death of my mother."

"And the strange disappearance of your father, you should have added," said Capt. Morrison, gravely, as he patted the youth affectionately upon the shoulder. "It is the strangest thing in creation whatever became of your father, boy. And yet, in another sense, there was nothing strange about it; it was simply another case of 'Lost at sea!' How many a life has ended to all earthly ken with that brief announcement. But what is it that is going on ashore to the west'ard of us?" he added, as a vast blaze illuminated the horizon in that quarter. "Looks like a house afire."

"Yes, Sir; it does," assented Denny.

"And it is a house afire," affirmed Capt. Morrison, after a long look through his glass. "And it's curious that none of the savages who are running about make the least effort to put it out. And now that I look again, it seems to me that the burning house is exactly in the direction of the one Mr. Fortescue occupied."

Denny Breeze turned pale at this suggestion.

"Oh, I hope not, Sir!" he exclaimed.

"It would be horrible if Ellie Fortescue should be in such trouble," after a long look shoreward. "There seems to be a great deal of jumping and dancing in the neighborhood of that fire, and not a soul doing anything as I can see toward putting it out."

"Guess I'll go below now and get a bit of sleep, Mr. Buncle," said Capt. Morrison to his second mate. "Call me if anything happens."

And with this the commander withdrew.

He had scarcely gone when Mr. Buncle, the second mate, approached one of the seamen under his charge, and said:

"Now is our chance, Bill. If you'll call Tom and the rest for'ard, we'll soon arrive at some conclusion. My opinion is that we had better give the old tub the slip to-night."

"But the Cap'n thinks as how the savages may be at this blessed minute a killing of the missionaries on the island," remonstrated Bill, energetically. "I think we had better see Tom, and the rest, and make our escape immediately in the long boat while the old man is snoozing."

"Good! Let's move at once."

Half hidden by sundry hamper at the foot of the main shrouds, Denny Breeze had listened to every word of this conversation.

"A general desertion, eh!" said Denny to himself, as he saw the perfidious second mate becoming the centre of a little knot of eager men forward. "This thing won't work, my fine fellows."

He lost no time in entering the cabin and proceeding directly to the commander's state-room. The old sea-dog was just in the act of "turning in."

"Why, what ails you, Denny?" he cried. "You are pale."

"Perhaps I have reason to be. Mr. Buncle and a good share of the men are hatching up a plot to leave the schooner in the long-boat and make the island!"

"What!—to-night?"

"Yes, Sir—to-night. 'Now is our time,' they say, 'while the old man is sleeping!'"

The commander slipped noiselessly from the cabin, and soon his voice was heard upon the forecastle. The truth was, he had waited unseen and silent until the conspirators were about to resort to the measure of getting out the long-boat, and then he had fallen upon them with all the stern authority of his position and the still sterner authority of his character.

A few moments only the din lasted, and then the [illegible]

"[illegible] them," he muttered, as he rubbed his hands gleefully together. "I waited till they were getting out the boat, and then I went for them. You can imagine how Buncle is cut up. Mr. Skill is now in charge of things. Here, steward!"

The steward immediately responded to the call.

"Make me my usual favorite punch," added the commander, "and let us have it while it is hot."

The steward bowed understandingly, and set about obeying the order.

After remaining alone in the cabin an hour or two, musing intently upon all he had seen in the direction of the island, Denny Breeze again took his way to the deck, which seemed to him singularly dark and deserted.

The wind had freshened notably. A chopping sea had arisen, and the vessel was laboring more than she had done for several days preceding. The heavens were nearly obscured by a mist of impending rain.

"Is it you, Pete?" asked a voice, as Denny emerged from the cabin.

Pete was the colored steward.

"No, it's me—the passenger, Mr. Breeze," answered Denny.

"Oh, it's you, eh!" said the voice, which our hero now recognized as that of Mr. Buncle. "All right, Sir, I thought it was Pete."

Advancing upon the deck, Denny Breeze continued to look around him, waiting for the schooner to tack forward again.

"A rough night, Mr. Breeze," said the mate.

"Yes, Sir; quite rough," he responded.

"Do you know where the cap'n is?" was the next question of Buncle.

"Abed and asleep, Sir."

"Do you know how sleepy he is? But of course you don't, and so I will tell you. He is as sleepy as a good dose of medicine can make him."

"Do you mean to say he has been drugged?" asked Denny.

"That's just what I mean to say. A good dose of medicine was put in the punch Pete made just before the old man turned in."

It was easy enough for Denny to see, by this time, that something wrong was taking place—that at the very least the villainy he had interrupted was gathering head again.

"I know not why you tell me this," said Denny, "but I know that I'll soon see for myself if you are telling me the truth."

He turned toward the cabin.

"Softly! One moment!" said Buncle, advancing nearer. "I want to speak a word further with you, my young gentleman."

"Say on, then!"

"What I have to say is this," said Buncle. "Did you not tell Capt. Morrison that I, and Tom, and Bill, and some other of the crew, were about to run away in the long-boat?"

Denny was not pleased with the situation, especially as several of the runaways had gathered about him, but his was a soul inaccessible to fear, and he responded:

"Yes, I told Captain Morrison of your intended flight. What of it?"

"You shall soon see, my young Bantam," said Buncle, with suppressed passion. "The long-boat is in the water, duly provisioned and stored, and we are ready to push off in her."

"But Mr. Skill?" cried Denny, looking around excitedly. "Where is Mr. Skill?"

He referred to the executive, in whose charge Capt. Morrison had left the vessel.

"Mr. Skill is bound hand and foot and gagged in the forecastle, as are several of the men who took part with him," declared Buncle, with brutal insolence.

Denny Breeze, at these words, bounded toward the cabin, shouting:

"More villainy, Captain Morrison! Help! Help!"

He had scarcely finished this cry, when he found himself intercepted by several pairs of hands and numerous fingers clutching his throat.

"Up with him, boys!" was the short but fateful command of Buncle.

It was in vain that Denny, realizing the horrible intention of his enemies, essayed to defend himself—all in vain! He was lifted clear of the deck in an instant, and hurled over the bulwarks into the raging waters.

AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT.

For an instant, Denny Breeze believed that his last hour had come.

To swim, encumbered with all his clothes, in such a sea as was running, was impossible.

How, then, did Denny escape?

By the veriest accident in the world.

At the moment he was lifted from the deck, preliminary to his being hurled over the bulwarks, his feet caught in a portion of the hamper to which reference has been made. One of his legs, in fact, became entangled in the coils of a sheet, in such a way as to hold him fast.

Upon reaching the water, therefore, he was by no means clear of the schooner, as his enemies supposed. To the contrary, he remained attached to the vessel by a rope more than an inch in diameter, and perceived that he was being towed gently through the water alongside, keeping pace with the schooner.

The long-boat was already in the water. The schooner had been left under such easy sail, with a view to this desertion, that her progress through the water was scarcely perceptible.

"Isn't there any spoil aboard?" asked Bill Marling, who had been chosen to stand next to Buncle in charge of the expedition.

"I know there is specie aboard," said Buncle, reflectively. "But where the specie is stored is beyond my knowledge."

"Pete ought to know all about that point," suggested Marling, "since he is always in the cabin."

"Yes, and I does, boss," said Pete, with a grin of pleased importance.

"Fetch it up then, immediately," commanded Buncle."

In five minutes more the little band of deserters had stripped the schooner of its specie, plate, linen, and other valuables, with a number of nautical instruments, lanterns, &c., and had pushed clear of the vessel, standing toward the island.

Fortunately this departure took place upon the side of the schooner opposite to that from which our hero had been thrown overboard, and alongside of which he was being towed gently through the water.

"They've gone!" he heard a voice exclaim, a few moments later.

"Help, there!" he called.

"Where are you?" was the response of the voice which had before spoken.

"Here—alongside—on the starboard side!" exclaimed our hero.

"Who are you?"

"Mr. Breeze—the passenger."

Sundry ejaculations of wonder succeeded, blended with the hurried trampling of feet, and then the sheet which had rendered Denny such timely service was slowly drawn in until he found himself able to grasp the bulwarks.

"That'll do," he called. "I'm all right now. Where is Mr. Skill?"

"Coming to himself, Sir, but not yet able to move," answered Elton. He was black in the face when we released him."

"How many of you are left?"

"Only four of us, excepting you and the cap'n."

"You had better take the light from your rigging," suggested Denny. "There is little danger of our falling foul of another ship in these waters, and it will be well to put it out of the power of Buncle and his gang to board us."

This suggestion was adopted.

"Let us hope that no change will throw us into their power," said Denny, as carelessly as if no peril had ever assailed him. "For my part, I don't care to be towed alongside by one leg again!"

"We'll stand in toward the harbor," said Capt. Morrison, who was now quite himself again, with the exception of a severe headache. "Doubtless our runaways have made the island in safety. They would not mind taking the risk of a landing in the darkness in such a boat as they had."

"I see nothing of any ship in port," remarked Capt. Morrison to our hero, as they paced the deck together.

"No, Sir. There certainly is none—at least within the range of our vision."

"We shall have to be very careful about our movements," said the commander.

The schooner had advanced several miles into the Passage, when Capt. Morrison became convinced that the dwelling which had been destroyed the previous evening, as related, was no other than that of the missionary.

"It may have been burned by accident, Sir," suggested Denny, with keen glances through a glass at the distant ruins.

"It may, indeed," assented the commander, "but I fear to the contrary. I don't like the look of things. The tawny rascals are not acting as usual. There is something wrong with them. I shall not venture a landing—unless a ship-of-war, or at least a stout trader, should arrive here within twenty-four hours. In fact, I'll go about immediately, and give them a wide berth until further light is thrown upon them."

He had just given the order to go about, when a cry of startled surprise arose from nearly every soul on the vessel.

"Look!" cried Denny, pointing toward one of the outlying islands which define the northern limits of the Passage. "Yonder is the long-boat!"

This was indeed the case.

"She is pushing out to intercept us!" cried Capt. Morrison.

"And all the rascals are in her!" declared Mr. Skill. "This is awkward."

"The villains!" exclaimed Capt. Morrison, sternly. "They have not found the natives quite so pleasant to deal with as they imagined, and now they wish to come back to the schooner."

"You will not let them come aboard, Sir?" demanded Mr. Skill.

"No, Sir. After what they have done they would not hesitate a moment to kill us all and take possession of the schooner. That's probably the very course they intend to take. It only remains for us to fight them," muttered Capt. Morrison. "We may as well be getting our tools together."

The preparations for defense were scarcely completed when the long-boat was within hailing distance, continuing to advance rapidly.

"Sheer off there, you villains!" called Capt. Morrison, as he raised a musket menacingly. "You can't come back to the schooner."

"We must come back!" shouted Buncle, in return. "There's no living with the natives. They've risen upon the missionaries and strangers, killing every one of them. We have had a terrible battle with them—"

"Sheer off there, I say," interrupted Capt. Morrison, raising his musket. "You can't come aboard of the schooner."

"We can and we will!" cried Buncle, with a dogged resolution that sufficiently evidenced the desperation of his circumstances. "If you are wise, Cap'n Morrison, you'll let us come aboard and excuse what has happened. We are sorry for our conduct of last evening; it all came of our having had too much liquor. We wish to return to duty—"

"I can put no trust in you," interrupted Capt. Morrison. "Once for all, you shall not come near us."

"Destruction!" exclaimed Buncle, as he caught sight of Denny. "The youngster isn't dead, after all."

Then he called to Capt. Morrison.

"It is useless for you to warn us off, Cap'n. We are [illegible] even if we have to fight you."

And with this the long-boat resumed its swift advance upon the schooner.

"And let me say just one word more," added Buncle. "We are two to your one, and for every shot that is fired upon us we shall take a horrible revenge."

A VERY WEB OF PERIL.

It was in vain that her savage enemies called to Ellie Fortescue, in the frightful circumstances in which we left her:

"The water is full of sharks!"

She little heeded, in that awful hour, this additional peril.

"Oh, father! speak to me!" she cried, sustaining the pallid face of the dead missionary above the water.

The dumbness succeeding this appeal was terribly significant, as was also the very inertness of the lifeless form.

"He is dead!" she gasped.

Hovering over the edge of the boat, and heedless alike of the cries of the savages or of the missiles they were still discharging at her, the poor girl placed her hand upon the heart of the missionary.

It had indeed ceased to beat.

"And I may as well die, too!" was the cry of anguish that welled to Ellie's lips, as she capsized the nearly filled boat, and let her father's body sink in the sea, to keep it from falling into the hands of the cannibals. "Of what further use is my life, even if I could make my escape from these murderous enemies? It matters little what becomes of me now," said Ellie to herself, as she swam shoreward. "They can do what they will."

The next instant she was seized by the hair of her head by the foremost of her pursuers, and dragged rudely out of the water and thrust into the bottom of a boat.

"The missionary?" cried this savage, looking eagerly around upon the surface of the water.

The girl pointed downward, with a manner sufficiently indicative of her belief that the body of her father was going down thousands of feet, to the midst of coral caves, beyond all decay, beyond all life, there to await the resurrection.

The savage uttered a howl of anger and regret, which attested that the timely fears of Ellie for the remains of her father had not been unfounded.

"Never mind—you will do as well," grunted the savage, significantly.

These were the last words the unfortunate wretch ever uttered, a blow at that instant from the club of a native, who had arrived in a second boat, having knocked him overboard and left him senseless, to meet a certain death by drowning.

"You are *my* prize, lovely flower of a hated race!" muttered the new-comer, as he transferred the girl to his own boat, leaving that of his murdered rival to drift away upon the water. "You know me, do you not? I am Tongaroro!"

Ellie recognized her captor now, and she was not displeased with the substitution of Tongaroro for the ruffian who had first seized her. For this Tongaroro was one of the leading chiefs of the islands, as is implied by his name, and one of the most intelligent, having been diligent for many years to learn all he could of Mr. Fortescue. He even spoke English quite fluently.

"I warned that dog against getting in my way," he muttered, "and let them all beware how they molest me!"

"Oh, you will not let them eat me!" cried Ellie, shuddering, her tender and delicate nature shrinking more from that profanation than from death itself.

"No, they shall not eat you," said the savage, stoutly; at least, not without my permission."

"Oh, say that they shall not eat me, in any case," pleaded Ellie.

"I do not care to say that," said the chief, slowly, shaking his head. "Somebody must be eaten in the great festival of to-morrow. Perhaps some white man will come this way—"

"But surely you can save me if you will."

"There is one way in which I can save you," said Tongaroro, as he continued to row quietly shorewards, "and that is for you to become my wife."

"Your wife?" and the girl shuddered.

"But that, I see, is out of the question," said the chief, grimly. "And so you will probably be eaten to-morrow."

As she reached the beach, she found herself confronted by the king of the natives, the father of Tongaroro.

"Take her away—and let her be well fed!" commanded the chief, addressing his son. "She must not be found amiss for the feast of to-morrow."

Tongaroro made a gesture to the girl, leading the way toward his house, and she lost no time in following him.

This house was an average specimen of the simple constructions of the island, being little more than a thatched roof, supported upon posts. It stood in a retired spot, with great trees around it, and had about it an air of uncommon neatness—a fact owing to the refined manners the sister of the young chief had acquired from the missionaries, and especially from Ellie's mother.

"Here you are to stay to-night," said Tongaroro, as he ushered her into a small, close apartment at one end of the house. "If you make me any trouble, it will be the worse for you. I shall chain you fast—"

"Oh, I will not run away, I assure you! Do not chain me! It does not matter what becomes of me now—except that I cannot bear the thought of being eaten. Do not chain me!"

"I must," said Tongaroro, grimly. "I shall be away a great deal to-night, and I am afraid that Lootoo may come and carry you off. A good chain will prevent all that, and chained you must be!"

He secured around one of the girl's ankles a stout chain, which had evidently once belonged to some vessel, and then the other end of the chain was fastened as securely to one of the stout posts supporting the roof of the dwelling.

"I will bring food and drink," he said, turning away, "and do not be foolish."

The food and drink supplied her, he took his departure, leaving her alone in the darkness.

She had not been in this place a great while, however, when the door of her prison was opened, and the grim figure of another native chief was presented indistinctly to her gaze.

"Are you Tongaroro?" she asked, in a flutter of apprehension.

"No; I am Lootoo. Hush! I have come to release you, and carry you off to the woods and the mountains!"

"Alas! you cannot release me—even if I wished you to," sighed Ellie. "I am chained!"

"Chained!"

The new-comer echoed the word in a tone of the gravest annoyance.

"Are you telling me the truth?" he demanded.

"You can feel, or look, for yourself."

Lootoo at first felt of the chain, and then produced a light by friction, and examined it. As he did so his brow darkened fearfully. He scowled like a fiend.

"I cannot release you, if I were to work all night," he muttered. "And all will be decided against me to-morrow. But there is one thing I can do: I hate Tongaroro, and here is a chance for me to cause him a great annoyance!"

"How?" faltered Ellie.

"I will kill you!" replied Lootoo. "Since I cannot set you free, I must kill you where you are!"

He drew forth a large knife for his purpose. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated Dec. 6, which can now be had at any news-office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news-office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 180 William street, New-York.

DEATH OF A VETERAN DIPLOMATIST.

Intelligence has been received at the British Foreign Office of the death, at Geneva, of Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, second son of George, sixth Earl of Granard, (grandfather of the present Peer,) by his wife, Lady Selina Rawdon-Hastings, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Moira. He was born on the 17th of September, 1791; consequently he had entered his eighty-third year. The honorable gentleman was a bachelor. He was an old diplomatic servant of the Crown, having been appointed by Lord Castlereagh an attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg in July, 1812, whence he was transferred to Vienna in 1814, where he became Secretary of Legation in July, 1817. Afterward—namely, in December, 1822—he was Secretary at Copenhagen, and in November the following year was appointed to a similar post at Lisbon, and became Secretary of the Embassy there in September, 1824. In March, 1828, he again served as Secretary of the Embassy, and was Minister *ad interim* from July, 1831, to February, 1832. In November that year he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Dresden, where, in 1857, he was raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1858 he went as Minister to Rio de Janeiro, but was there only a short period, as he retired in November, 1859, upon a pension of £900 a year.

A SPECTRAL BANQUET.

The Cologne *Gazette* prints the following curious story: "In one of the principal restaurants in Paris a single guest lately sat down to a table laid for thirteen. He signified to the *garçon* that the other twelve places were taken, and proceeded quietly to eat his dinner. For twenty years, on the same day, he had dined at a table similarly furnished. This year he was unaccompanied, except by memories of the dead. On the first anniversary the thirteen places were all filled, Alfred De Musset, Théophile Gautier, and the Comte De Flohac being of the number. Next year one chair—like *Banquo's*—was empty. Year after year passed, and, though the friends were fewer, the seats were placed as for the original party. During the course of the present year the last but one died, and the survivor, M. Rabelles, the artist, in his eighty-fourth year, dined alone."

A MAIL BURNED.

The Postmaster in this City has received a letter from Hon. George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, from which it will appear that the Post Office has sustained a serious loss. The following is the letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

T. L. James, Esq., Postmaster, New-York:

SIR: I am in receipt of information from the local mail agent at Pittsburg, Penn., that baggage car No. 10, Pittsburg Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, leaving Pittsburg at 2:53 A. M., on the 18th inst., was burned, together with its contents, among which were the following mails from New-York for Shreveport, La.; Galveston, Texas; M. K. and T. R. Post Office; Columbus, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn. The Postmasters at each of the above-named offices have been notified of this fact.

Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BANGS, General Superintendent.

This mail was dispatched on the 17th inst., by the Allentown Line, and was mailed from the office in this City. No particulars as to the cause of the accident or its position have yet been received.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Tallow, pks	52
Copper, bbls	8	Stearine, pks	100
Cotton, bales	2,872	Beef, pks	166
Flour, bbls	10,741	Pork, pks	35
Meal, bbls	500	Cut-meats, pks	1,671
Meal, bags	140	Tar, bbls	163
Wheat, bushels	49,820	Resin, bbls	2,077
Corn, bushels	11,200	Spirits Turpentine, bbls	122
Oats, bushels	8,650		
Rye, bushels	8,038	Crude Turpentine, bbls	20
Malt, bushels	650		
Barley, bushels	21,000	Lard, tcs	426
Peas, bushels	270	Butter, pks	4,739
Dried Fruit, pks	31	Cheese, pks	10,564
Eggs, bbls	2,315	Rice, pks	100
Beans, bbls	424	Tea, pks	16
Hops, bales	116	Starch, pks	1,275
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds	27
Hides, No	1,205	Tobacco, pks	54
Hides, bdls	7	Wool, bales	75
Moss, bales	49	Whisky, bbls	387
Leather, sides	6,983		

BARK—All kinds have been in very slack demand, and more or less nominal in price.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling quite slowly at 29c.@31c. for Yellow.

COAL—Has been quite moderately inquired for, since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50, ₩ ton. On next Wednesday, Nov. 26, 70,000 tons of Scranton Coal will be offered at the regular monthly auction sale.

COCOA—Has been comparatively dull, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caraccas at 13c.@16c.; Para, Trinidad, and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—There has been a limited inquiry noted in the local market at nominally unchanged rates. At Baltimore, sales were made of 1,086 bags Rio by the Campanero, 900 bags do. by the May Queen, and 593 bags by the Templar, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,339 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 212 bales to shippers, 669 bales to spinners, and 458 bales to speculators, the market closing a trifle easier. For forward delivery a moderately active trade was reported at a reduction of ¼c.@⅜c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bales, (of which 1,600 bales were on last evening and 15,100 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 15 1-16c.; December, 15 7-32c.; January, 15 9-16c.; February, 15⅞c.; March, 16¼c.; April, 16½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,873 bales, including 526 bales from Norfolk, 1,051 bales from Charleston, and 1,295 bales per railroad....The week's exports hence have been 24,964 bales, and 25 bales Sea Island.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17

FERTILIZERS—Have been in comparatively limited request, but without further material change as to values.

FISH—Most kinds have been rather quiet since our last, with Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$20; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10@$12 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at rather steadier prices for shipping stock, which was in most request and offering less freely. The sales reported since our last reached 27,800 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 45@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, mainly at $6 50@$6 70; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$7 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 30@$6 80 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 10,000 bbls. Western shipping Extra, December and January delivery, at $6 75 ₩ bbl....Southern firm and wanted; sales, 1,230 bbls....Rye Flour strong at the advance last quoted, on sales of 900 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at $5 40@$5 60 ₩ bbl., with some holders claiming a further advance....Cornmeal active and firm; sales, 1,300 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, influenced, in part, by the milder weather, which favored the resumption of Canal navigation. The demand has been moderately active, chiefly for export, at the reduction. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 52, chiefly at $1 52 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 46½@$1 48, mainly at $1 46½@$1 47 for No. 2 do.; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 40@$1 41 for No. 3 Spring; $1 40@$1 46 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 52@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 75@$1 80 for White Western....Corn has been in less demand, especially for export, closing heavily and in favor of purchasers; sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 69½c.@70c. for sail mixed Western, afloat, closing at about 69½c. for average samples; 69c.@70c. for prime to choice do. in store, closing at about 69c. for prime samples; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western....Rye held higher, but quiet; a sale of 5,000 bushels choice State was reported as high as $1 ₩ bushel, which was considered an outside price....Of Barley, 29,500 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 75 ₩ bushel, in store; market firm....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats closed easier in price, on a moderately active movement; sales, 74,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for mixed Western; 55c.@57c. for White do.; 55c. for ordinary White State, and 54c. for mixed do....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted. ...The week's exports, hence, for European ports embraced 28,463 bbls. Flour, 340,190 bushels Wheat, 328,539 bushels Oats, 27,302 bushels Rye, and 11,322 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been less active, but quoted firm to-day; sales 800 Wet-salted Texas Steers on private terms. The week's receipts have been 17,870 Hides; sales, 64,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (Matadero,) 22½ lbs., at 27c., currency, less 2 ₩ cent. for cuts, and 4 ₩ cent. for cash, selected; 2,000 Dry Botre Rios, 19½ lbs., at 26½c., gold, sixty days, selected; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., at 26c. gold, four months, selected; 3,900 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., at 25¾c. gold, sixty days selected; 900 Dry Corrientes and B. A. Kips, 8@12 lbs., at 26½c. gold, sixty days; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20@21 lbs., at 25c. gold, ninety days; 700 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 22 lbs.; 1,250 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 21 lbs.; 1,750 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20½ lbs., 9,600 Dry California, (to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 Dry Bogota, &c., 20@22 lbs., at 20c.@22c. gold, as they are; 1,900 Dry Central American, 19@23 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Port au Platte, 18 lbs., at 18c. gold, as they run; 16,400 Dry Mexican and Texas, (Hides and Kips,) 2,300 Dry and Salt Southern, (Hides and Kips); 4,800 Wet Salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50@70 lbs., on private terms; 8,500 Wet Salted Western, 50@60 lbs., at 8c. cash; 3,200 Wet Salted City Slaughter, (Steers,) 65@75 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. cash. The stock on hand is 82,200 Hides and 620 bales; same time last year, 106,000 Hides and 1,050 bales.

MOLASSES—Quiet at about former prices.

NAILS—There has been a very slow trade noted in all descriptions, though the advantage as to prices has been in favor of buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand and quoted firmer; sales, 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 80; 50 bbls. Strained, small pkgs., at $2 75, and 200 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 35 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine dull at 40½c.@41c.; sales, 15 bbls. at 40½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite moderate request, at about former figures. The week's receipts have been 5,609 pks.; exports to European ports, 4,784 pks. Western quoted at $36 ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm and in more demand; quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c. Sales 1,000 bbls. for each week in December, January, and February at an average of 5⅝c. ₩ gallon....Refined quiet, with early deliveries quoted at 13½c., and December options at 13¼c....Refined, in cases, dull at 18¾c.@19¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, at full prices; sales, 75 bbls. old Western Mess at $14 50, and 200 bbls. Clear on private terms. Also, 2,000 bbls. new Western Mess, March deliveries, at $14 80@$15 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 5¾c.@6¼c. for City, and 6¼c. for market Pigs, on slower trade....Cut Meats have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 25 bxs. Long Cut Hams, 18 lbs., deliverable Dec. 20, at 10c.; 200 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, December and January delivery, on private terms; and 250 bxs. do., deliverable in December at Kansas City, at 4¼c. Also sundry lots of City bulk stock at steady rates....Bacon, in fair request and quoted somewhat stronger in price; sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear, next week's delivery, at 7¼c.; 200 bxs. Western do., to arrive, at 7⅛c. 50 bxs. Short Rib, 28 lbs., early delivery, at 8⅛c.; 4,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 7¼c.; and 500 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7⅝c. ₩ lb....Lard closed firm, with a moderately active movement reported, chiefly for forward delivery. Western Steam sold for early delivery, in small lots, at 7⅞c.; 130 tcs. City do. were placed at 7½c.@7⅝c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8⅛c., and 1,750 do. February, at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb....Of Beef, 400 bbls. were sold at full rates; and of Beef Hams, 150 bbls. within the previous range....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted as in our last, on a moderate trade....The week's exports hence for European ports embraced 1,639 bbls. Pork, 10,584 bxs. Bacon, 23,748 bxs. Cheese, 800 pks. Butter, 1,769 pks. Beef, and 12,878 pks. Lard.

SALT—Has been in limited request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal, with Crude quoted at 6¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been actively sought after, with sales reported of 28,000 lbs. Central American, 10,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 6,000 lbs. Para, 5,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 3,000 lbs. Sisal, 2,000 lbs. Curacoa, and 4,000 lbs. Texas and Southern, within our range. Receipts have been 52 bales from Aspinwall, 29 bales from Sisal and Vera Cruz, and 19 bales from Para. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.@55c.; Angostura, 45c.@55c.; Para, 55c.@60c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have been inactive and somewhat unsettled in price. Sales, 50 bales Curacoa. Receipts comprise 187 bales Payta, 50 bales Vera Cruz, 25 bales Maracaibo. We quote: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoros, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 40c.; Cape, 35c., ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, each, 35c.; East India Tanned Goat, 80c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw held quite firmly, but inactive; 136 hhds. good refining Cuba reported sold at 7⅝c. ₩ lb. Refined in more request, with Hards quoted at 10⅝c., and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—In fair demand at firm rates; sales, 110,000 lbs. country at 7¼c.@7 5-16c., with prime City quoted at 7⅜c. as the asking rate.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 93½c.@94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown rather more animation, and toward the close more steadiness, with a somewhat more urgent inquiry for accommodation....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-16d. ₩ lb; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl; 19,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Pork at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 250 tcs. Beef, 4,000 boxes Bacon, 1,250 bbls. Apples, 275 pkgs. Butter, and 6,000 Staves on private terms. And, via Philadelphia, 800 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₩ lb.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 14d.@15d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce; 300 pks. Tallow at 50s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 75s.; 60 tons Clover-seed at 50s.; 50 tons Bark at 52s. 6d.; and 300 hhds. Molasses at 45s. Also a ship, 736 tons, placed on the berth hence, with general cargo. ....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 20 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce. Also, a British bark, with 5,000 bbls. Flour, reported from Philadelphia, at 4ls. ₩ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 25 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₩ tierce....For Cardiff, a British bark hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 11d. and £15 gratuity....For Cork and orders, a brig with Cotton, from Galveston, at 27-32d. ₩ lb. Also, a British ship, 695 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 68s.; and a British bark, 400 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, at 90s....For Antwerp, by sail, 4,100 bushels Rye, at 14d. ₩ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Rye, 500 bales Cotton, 1,075 pks. Tobacco, 300 bbls. Apples, and 2,[illegible] pks. Merchandise, at full rates....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 321 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Le Havre, a French bark, 400 tons, reported with Phosphate, from the Gulf of California, at 90s....For Marseilles, an American brig, with Tallow, reported from Philadelphia, at 7-16c. ₩ lb. ...For Barcelona, the British brig, 323 tons, reported in our last as chartered for general cargo, takes out Petroleum, in bbls., at 7s. ₩ bbl....For Genoa, by sail, 600 bales Cotton at 1c. ₩ lb. ....For the River Platte, a bark, with Lumber, reported from St. Mary's, at $27, and a brig, with do., from Fernandina, at $27 and primage....For Cardenas, a schooner, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,200....For St. Lucia, a schooner, 126 tons, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,000 and port charges....For Barbados, an American schooner, about 325 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,800, gold....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $14, and another, with do., from Milton, Fla., at $13 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Flour in fair demand; Extra Spring, $5@$5 75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 05¼, cash, $1 02⅜ for December, $1 05 for January; No. 3 Spring, $1@$1 01; Rejected, 94c.@94½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@40¼c. on the spot, 40¼c.@40⅜c. for December, 41¼c.@41⅜c. for January; Rejected, 39c. Oats unchanged and quiet; No. 2 at 32c. cash, 32¾c. for January; Rejected, 29c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 65c.@65½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall at $1 34@$1 35; No. 3 Spring, 94c.@98c. Provisions quiet and a shade lower. Mess Pork, $12 cash, $12 25@$12 37½ for January, $12 87½ for February. Lard in fair demand, but lower, at $7 12½@$7 15 cash, $7 50 for January, $7 75 for February. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, loose, twelve to twenty days in salt, 4½c.; Long and Short Clear Middles for December, 6¼c., packed. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 3⅞c. Hams at 7c.@7¼c. for 16 and 14 pounds average. Whisky in fair demand, advanced, at 89½c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 9c. bid, 10c. asked. Number of Hogs packed here to date, 308,270, against 121,710 last year. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 19,100 bushels; Corn, 91,800 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Barley, 440 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Canal Shipments—The only transaction reported to-day was 4,000 bushels Wheat to Lockport. Navigation, while still unobstructed, may be virtually considered closed for the season. Rail Exports—Wheat, 34,190 bushels; Corn, 9,380 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels. Flour quiet; sales Western Ground Spring at $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat firm and slow; sales of 1,700 bushels White Canada at $1 70; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 40; do. No. 2 at $1 30; Chicago No. 2 at $1 28; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter at $1 70. Corn firm; sales of 42,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c., 6,000 bushels sample No. 2 at 50½c.@51c. Oats steady; sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 54c. Barley quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 45; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 23. Balance of markets unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 04@$1 05; No. 3 Fall, $1 29½@$1 30. Corn unchanged and dull; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.@43½c. on the track and in the elevator. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye higher; No. 2, 71c. Whisky nominal. Mess Pork nominally higher, at $11 50. Dry Salted Meats firm. Loose Clear Ribs, 5¾c. for December. Bacon, nothing doing. Green Hams active at 6¾c.@7c., according to weight. Hams in pickle active for future delivery, 7¾c. for December and January, held at 8c. at the close. Lard active and stronger; Steam, 7c. on the spot and for December. Live Hogs easier at $2 40@$2 80, but with sales at $3 60@$3 75. Cattle quiet and weak; through Texan, $1 50@$2 50; wintered do., $2 50@$3 50; good Native Butchers' $[illegible] 10; no shipping grades on the market. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Flour steady; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and higher; sales of 4,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 2,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 78; small lots Canada White at $1 65@$1 72½ for ordinary to prime. Corn firm; sales of 11,500 bushels at 61c.; 1,000 bushels at 62c. and 10,000 bushels at 63c., on three months' time without interest. Barley advancing; sales of 6,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 53; 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 54; and 7,000 bushels at $1 56. Cornmeal, $1 25 for bolted, and $1 20 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—87,200 bushels Wheat, 222,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat firm at 40c. Corn firm; Old Ear and Shelled, 54c.@55c. Rye firm at 80c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions firmer. Pork strong; sales at $12 75, held at $13. Lard—Steam-rendered held firmly at 7½c.@7¼c.; Kettle, 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats firm at 5c. for Shoulders, 6c. for Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅜c.; Hams, 7½c.@8c. Live Hogs firm at $3 95@$4 25; receipts, 12,000; shipments, 1,800. Whisky steady at 86c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—Flour in fair demand; sales of Family Extra at $5 75. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 58c.@60c. for Sacked. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 45c.@48c. for Sacked. Rye firm and in demand at 75c. Barley nominal. Live Hogs active, at $4 10@$4 25 for gross weight; $4 20@$4 25 for good heavy; receipts, 8,000. Provisions firm; demand moderate. Pork unchanged. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, packed, 6¾c.@7c. Bulk Meats sold at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Lard—Tierce, 8c.@8¼c.; keg, 9c.; Steam, 7½c.@7¾c. Green Meats quiet, at 4½c. for Shoulders; 5¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 7½c.@8c. Whisky quiet and steady, at 86c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 47, cash and December; $1 50 for January; No. 2 Red, $1 40, cash. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and December, 50c.; January, 51c.; February, 52c.@52¼c.; Low Mixed, 49½c.@49¾c.; Yellow, 51c.; White, 50½c.; No grade, 49½c. Oats steady; No. 1, cash, 42½c.; No. 2, cash, 40½c.; December, 40c. Dressed Hogs, $4 83; Choice, $4 90. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—13,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Nothing done in Wheat to-day. Rye held at 88c.@90c., in store. Corn in fair request at very full prices; sales of 3,900 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 62½c.; 3 cars No. 2 High Mixed at 68c., and 4 cars No. 1 do. at 60c. Barley in good demand at the advance; sales of 1 car No. 2 Two-rowed State at $1 30; 2 cars No. 2 Six-rowed on private terms; 10,000 bushels Two-rowed State, in store, on private terms, and 6,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 75. Oats in moderate demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Petroleum—Business small; quotations lower; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13c., on the spot and all the month. Flour firmer and higher; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; State, Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat firm; Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 62@$1 65; White, $1 70. Rye unchanged. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 68c.@69c.; Mixed Western, 67c.@68c.; White, 67c.@69c. Oats steady; White, 52c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@50c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, 95c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Flour active; firm and advancing tendency, but prices unchanged. Wheat active, firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 70c.@72c.; do. Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 66c. Oats, Southern, 48c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Western Butter steady; Coffee unchanged; Fair to prime Rio cargoes, 20c.@22c. Whisky active at 96c. Hay unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 13; No. 2 at $1 07, cash; $1 04⅝ for December; $1 06⅜ for January. Oats steady; No. 2 at 33c. Corn in fair demand and firm; Mixed, 47c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 72c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring at 40c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 15½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 64 for Extra; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 1 White; $1 40 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 51c.@52c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Freights—To Oswego, 10c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 614. Market very dull; prices little better than nominal at $3@$5 75 for Extra Steers; $4 25@$4 75 for Common to Fair. Shipments, 1,058. Hogs—Receipts, 18,721. Market opened firm and active, 10c. higher, but with shippers as principal buyers at $3 90@$4 10; packers paid $3 70@$4; closed dull. Shipments, 7,621.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Corn lower at 70c. Oats dull and easier at 57c. Bran quiet at 90c. Bacon firm at 6½c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9c.@10c. Gold, 109½@110. Currency, 1¾@2 ₩ cent. premium. Exchange—New-York Sight 2 ₩ cent. premium for Checks; Sterling, 119 for Checks.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet; no sales. Resin quiet at $2 40 for Strained for December delivery. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady, $2 25.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce. Oats firm and scarce at 52c. Provisions—No stock.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—Grain market nominally unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Cotton in active demand; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,057 bales; gross, 3,000 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,440 bales; coastwise, 1,138 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 116,788 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,277 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,241 bales; coastwise, 339 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,659 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,914 bales; exports, coastwise, 650 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 28,334 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 22.—Cotton—Demand good; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,824 bales; exports, coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 32,932 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,039 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,508 bales; sales, 2,651 bales; stock, 96,897 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Cotton firm; active demand; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 195 bales; sales, 155 bales; stock, 1,101 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—Cotton—Offerings light; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,400 bales; shipments, 1,599 bales; stock, 25,695 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The market continues to improve, and has met with a good degree of activity, the sales of Domestic Wool having been larger than for some months past. Prices have evidently declined enough to impress manufacturers with the opinion that they can now purchase more freely with safety, but after fully testing the market they were unable to get round lots of Double Extra fleeces at 45c. During the past week buyers were sufficiently numerous to make a clean sweep of all the fleece Wool on hand on this basis, and desirable lots may now be quoted at 2c.@3c. ₩ lb. advance on the lowest rate. There are now no good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan to be had under 45c., and straight lots of Double Extra fleeces have been sold at 50c., which price is firm on usual terms. In California Wool there is not much activity. The stock of Wool is being rapidly reduced, and holders are confident of a further rise in prices if monetary affairs should improve. The sales of Domestic Wool during the week foot up 1,453,200 lbs., at the following prices: No. 1 Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 45c.@48c.; Coarse fleeces at 40c.; Combing and Delaine at 52c.; Unwashed Western and Nevada, Oregon, and Texas at 25c.@35c.; Tub-washed, 45c.@50c.; Scoured, 60c.@90c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 31c.@49c.; Spring California, 25c.@32c.; Fall California, 23c.@27c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—7, Cole vs. Hoffy; 8, Same vs. Same; 17, Curtis vs. Sands et al.; 30, Hamlin vs. Birdseye; 33, Meyers vs. Beach; 38, Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 43, —— vs. ——; 49, Haskins et al. vs. Kendrick et al.; 50, Sanderson vs. Kendricks et al.; 51, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 57, The People, &c., State of New-York vs. Craftsman Life Insurance Company; 59, The People, &c., Creamer vs. Green; 60, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 68, Foley vs. Green; 69, —— vs. ——; 75, Kimball vs. Falman; 78, Gilbert vs. Webster; 79, Ogden vs. Van Moers; 80, Keech vs. Keech; 85, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 100, Hecht vs. McCahill; 115, Harris vs. Howley; 120, In the matter, &c., Stout; 121, In the matter, &c., Chesterman; 123, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 124, Hann vs. Van Voorhis et al.; 132, Isham vs. Davison; 133, Baptiste vs. Baptiste; 142, In the matter, &c., New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kip et al.; 158, In the matter, &c., C., B., U. P. Railroad Company; 160, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 161, King vs. Devermore et al.; 169, Christel vs. Claude; 180, Hamilton, Administrator, vs. Rutherford; 181, Smith et al. vs. Horn et al.; 185, Carples vs. George; 186, Marshall vs. Jones, Jr.; 187, Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2144, Morgan vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 2334, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1278, Woodward Silver-plating Manufacturing Company vs. Chase; 1490, Smith vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 274, Willett, Administratrix, vs. Kipp et al.; 1090, Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 1372, Babcock vs. Smith; 498, Moody et al. vs. Pell; 928, Ritter vs. Boody; 1384, Foster vs. National Ice Company, New-York; 2338½, Heatherton et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 436, Garnis vs. Ward; 1162, Hennessy vs. Hubbard; 1222, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Alexander et al.; 1224, Rall vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1226, Dederick et al. vs. McAlister; 1228, Hoyt vs. Springster; 1230, Mappin et al. vs. Mortimer; 1420½, Seldner vs. Seldner; 1430, Smith, Jr., vs. Goodsle et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 379, Travers vs. O'Brian, Sheriff; 69, Eaton vs. Loyster, et al.; 583, Bartels vs. Kuhn; 595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 705, Seael vs. Dulmo; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 1231, Baltzer et al. vs. Nicolay; 630, Lasac vs. Bloss; 155½, Warner vs. Boocock; 709, People ex rel. Platt vs. Andrews et al.; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 741, Bosches vs. Frank et al.; 651, Hilronymus vs. Petrie et al.; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Harlem River Railroad Company; 615½, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 689, DeGroot vs. Buhl et al.; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 767, Hessenbuttel vs. Townsend.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 396½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Dackerill et al.; 1321, Maggin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 732, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Baker; 658, Kincaid vs. Durnell; 766, Reichert vs. Dedrosian; 514, Quiff vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Werner vs. Naegler; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, by Guardian, vs. Rodman; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 832, Pfeifer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettaner; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 714, Bocklen vs. Hardenbergh; 473, Hilsonbeck et al. vs. Gouser; 476, Finnin vs. Mallory; 730, Urbach vs. Dourhaday; 143, Hopkins vs. Bulkley.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3275, Blumer vs. Isidor; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 39, Gutterman vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; 332, Fisk vs. Standart; 2077, Hattler vs. Act et al.; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 2029, Schulze vs. Independent Express Company; 370, Marrin vs. Serrell; 2116, Horn vs. Schmidt; 2008, Paine vs. Bergh; 2546, Sheppard vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Loan Insurance Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Shea, C. J., Curtis, and Howland, JJ.—1, Kendall vs. Benas; 2, Goodhart vs. Smith et al.; 3, Blaisdell vs. Does; 4, Hughson vs. Fuller; 5, Murphy vs. Laporis; 6, Clarkson vs. Van Cott; 7, Goodkind vs. Bunning; 8, Polak vs. Feeney; 9, Heisten vs. Frillerburg; 10, Poillon vs. Bernheimer; 11, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Silver; 12, Weiss et al. vs. Suser; 13, Lowery, as Executor, vs. Bullock; 14, Kuroski vs. Fleische; 15, Riker et al. vs. Cowen; 16, Atwood vs. White; 17, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 18, Barton vs. Hermann; 19, Allen vs. Winship; 20, Drinin vs. Mosher; 21, Goldman vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; 22, Saizbacher vs. Bickle.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—3415, Carpenter vs. Bagley et al.; 3063, Grant vs. Wiley; 2969, Arato vs. Casaffe; 2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 2027, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 3033, Morrell vs. Seaman; 3484, Levy vs. Salem.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Brown, robbery; Thomas Martin, arson; Robert B. Adams, felonious assault and battery; James Sheppard, felonious assault and battery; John Hogan, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Frelich, felonious assault and battery; James Nolan, Lewis Gayer, burglary; Martha McCutchin, larceny and receiving stolen property; William Hagan, grand larceny; James Thompson, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c. Creig; the applicant must proceed under the sale.

In the matter, &c., to reduce assessment, &c.; motion denied.

Glogowski vs. Benziger; memorandum for counsel.

Cassidy et. al. vs. Schiedel; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Zabriski vs. Egan et al.; allowance of $150 granted to defendants; order entered.

Schneider vs. Paragon Watch Company. There has been no order requiring Radde to deliver the specific property claimed, even if the receiver in such were not obliged to bring an action, (47 N. Y. R., 368;) motion denied.

McClaimont vs. Small; motion granted.

Roberts vs. Johnson et al.; order modifying stay, &c.

Brady vs. Daly; order declaring summons void.

Man, Receiver, vs. Kipp; order of reference.

Tracy, Executor, vs. Fitch et al.; order vacating injunction without costs of motion.

Arnold et al. vs. Keyes et al; order vacating order of 17th inst.

Yeatman et al. vs. DeBow; order amending complaint, and that plaintiffs file security for costs, with $10 costs of motion.

Buchanan vs. Flynn, Benito vs. Cucalon, Porter vs. Parmley, Henes vs. Vernam, Sanchez & Dols vs. American Submarine Company; orders granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Coffin vs. Coffin, Haworth vs. Buck; motions granted.

Reed vs. Topianyl; sureties insufficient.

In the matter, &c., Mosher; application granted.

Schmidt vs. Schaefer; argument ordered.

TAKING THE PLEDGE.

The Brattleboro (Vt.) *Phœnix*, in its latest issue, says: "The best piece of local news afloat this week concerns a certain young married man of this village who, as belonging to one of our first families, and as an officer in the late war, is known to many people outside of Brattleboro, but whose addiction to his cups has for many years caused sorrow in the hearts of his relatives. Last Wednesday morning this young man announced his determination to drink no more intoxicating liquors, and, summoning an assistant, and a lawyer as a witness, he loaded his brandy cask on to a sleigh and took it to the pier of the toll-bridge, where he knocked in the head and sent some twelve or fifteen gallons of choice brandy to mingle with the waters of the Connecticut."

CHLOROFORM PRONOUNCED DANGEROUS.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Crie, in Boston, have returned their verdict as follows: "That Mary F. Crie came to her death on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1873, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., in the office of Dr. Charles Eastham, a dentist, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston; and that her death was caused by the inhalation of chloroform, administered in a mixture of chloroform and ether, by the said Dr. Eastham. The jury use this opportunity to caution the public against the inhalation of so dangerous an agent as chloroform for the production of insensibility to pain. In the opinion of the jury the inhalation of sulphuric ether is safe, while the inhalation of chloroform, either alone or mixed, is always attended with danger." It was signed by Ezra Palmer, M. D., John A. Lamson, M. D., George Fabyan, M. D., George Lotz, M. D., Thomas Restieaux and Thomas Dolliber.

THE FORTRESSES OF ELSASS-LORRAINE.

The *Allgemeine Militarische Zeitung* prints an article on the fortresses of Elsass-Lorraine. Two of these fortresses, Pfalzburg and Schlettstadt, are to be dismantled; the rest are to be strengthened, and a sum of 28,000,000 thalers has been reserved for this purpose out of the French indemnity. The improvements at Strasburg and Metz have been going on since 1871. Thionville is important as being the only place between Metz and Trèves where an army can cross the Moselle, the bridge at Remich being on the neutral territory of Luxemburg. A railway is now being planned for connecting Thionville with Berlin by way of Wetzlar, Coblenz, and Trèves. As the town is surrounded by hills, it would be difficult to secure it against a hostile attack, but every precaution will be taken, by means of bomb-proof barracks, traverses, &c., to protect the garrison. A fort is also to be erected on one of the heights which command the town. At Bitsch the old fortifications are to be destroyed; but the castle has been rebuilt at great cost after the bombardment, and a small garrison, consisting of 100 men in time of peace, is to be kept in it. Though valueless as a fortress, Bitsch occupies an important position as the central point of the roads to the Palatinate and of the Metz-Strasburg Railway. New-Breisach, which was built by Vauban at the desire of Louis XIV., as a counterfort to Old Breisach, "the cushion and key of the German Empire," is also being rebuilt. It is regarded as an outpost of Strasburg against an attack from the south, and as a protection for the bridge across the Rhine. "A comparison," concludes the writer, "of the old with the new lines of fortresses in Elsass-Lorraine shows very accurately the fundamental differences between French and German ideas as to the [illegible] of fortresses. On the French system, consisting of Thionville, Metz, Marsal, Bitsch, Lutzelstein, Pfalzburg, Strasburg, Schlettstadt, and New-Breisach, has been reduced under the German system to Metz with Thionville, [illegible] (English) off, and Strasburg with Breisach, thirty-two miles off. The French line represented the old cordon system of the last century—the principle on which the French Army was distributed at the beginning of the war in 1870-71. The German line, on the other hand, represents the idea of a concentration of forces, with only a slight protection of the flanks. This divergence of views seems to increase as time goes on. While the Germans are abolishing a great many small fortresses which absorb troops that would be much more usefully employed elsewhere, the French talk of establishing at intervals of from 80 to 120 miles (English) intrenched camps with from 100,000 to 200,000 men."

MUSICAL.

Chickering

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and let rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 10 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square. (No. 165 4th av.)

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE, SQUARE, rosewood, overstrung, iron-frame, (Goldsmith's) Piano-forte, stool, &c., latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 26th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commandant of that Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

2,000 tons of Steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying [illegible] of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874. [illegible]

[illegible] DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, Committee on Supplies.

[illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, [illegible] o'clock A. M., on said day, for [illegible] building on the rear of lot No. 68 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO [illegible], HENRY R. [illegible], J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., HUGO [illegible], PETER [illegible], Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works until Nov. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing ONE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 3 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MILVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of The Milville Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD E. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 18th day of November, 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Edward E. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at [illegible] Montgomery street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before [illegible], Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Elvina Guerin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated, New-York, 21st November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n24-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. [illegible], bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. [illegible], in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n24-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN, and SIMON BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. J. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

n10-law3wM* No. 767 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible] FOR FOURTEEN shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 8, 1873, to A. G. [illegible]. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. [illegible], basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as the transfer thereof has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST—[illegible] GOLD BAR-RING. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to 69 East 34th st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Messrs. Capoul, and Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OTHELLO.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Lucca, Mme. Murska, Signor Tamberlick.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. G. H. Martin, Mr. George Atkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. W. S. Andrews. "Dialect Humor."

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert by the Hampton College Students.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

The false dispatches from Madrid, giving accounts of Gen. SICKLES' experiences with Spanish mobs, are now officially contradicted by the Spanish Government. They were part of a scheme to furnish an opportunity for a sensation to a newspaper. The paper referred to may regard itself as relieved from any responsibility for the effect of its publications, by the fact that they generally produce no effect. But it was not its fault that the false dispatches did not work a great deal of mischief.

When the new Assembly meets the first important question it will be called upon to consider will be found in the case of HENRY W. GENET. This man claims to be a member of the Assembly from the Twenty-first District of this City. But it is a notorious fact that this same HENRY W. GENET, on the 5th of February, 1872, was admitted to bail in the Supreme Court on an indictment for forgery in the third degree, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury. This indictment has never been tried, and although it is a legal presumption that any one accused of crime is innocent until he is proved guilty, the Assembly should not be controlled by this axiom of the law. It is well known that GENET was one of the most daring and unscrupulous of the Ring plunderers, and it would be a humiliating anomaly to have him helping to make laws for the State while TWEED is on Blackwell's Island. It is within the power of the Assembly to expel GENET as unfit for membership, and it should be done, if that body desires to gain public respect. The Republicans being responsible for the action of the Assembly, the caucus of the party preliminary to organization should take the proper action in this matter.

One of the most curious incidents of the great trial now happily concluded was the protest of TWEED's counsel against the fitness of the court. The exact nature of this document is a matter that has excited a good deal of interest and no end of gossip among the lawyers. It is of little consequence to the public, however, what its contents were. It was treated by Judge DAVIS at the time with decision but with dignity. He gave notice on Saturday that he would take up the matter again to-day and dispose of it. The public will now renew their interest in the matter and in the consequences it may entail upon the counsel involved.

Some light is thrown on the scheme for giving work to the unemployed at public expense by the result of a similar scheme in Paterson, N. J. There, after a good deal of agitation, no one accepted the work that was offered. One might reasonably suppose that, under these circumstances, the authorities need not have gone further. But they were kind-hearted, and they applied to the manufacturers (of whom the place has very many) to commence work at reduced wages, and the employers in part consented. Then it was found that the workmen would rather wait for full wages in the Spring than work for half wages now. In all these experiments, it is of the last importance to know how much want is to be relieved.

We have been importing much less this year than last; that everybody concedes. It is interesting to know in what lines the reduction has been made, and to what extent in each. The statistics of British exports to this country for the first ten months of this year and of last, published this morning, show these points to some extent. The greatest falling off has been in the manufactures of iron. Bar, bolt, and rod iron has fallen 62 per cent.; railroad-iron, 60 per cent.; and hoop, sheet, and boiler iron, 38 per cent.; pig-iron has fallen off 45 per cent., and steel, 16 per cent. Of silks, we have taken only half as many; of cotton goods, 23 per cent. less; of linen goods, 16 per cent. less; of woolens, only 9 per cent. less. Wool, on the other hand, has fallen off 60 per cent., and mixed goods in the same proportion.

As a newspaper, the *Herald* is noted not only for printing accounts of what has never taken place, but for garbling, from motives of its own, the accounts of what has really happened. Yesterday morning it contained what assumed to be a full report of Judge DAVIS' remarks in sentencing TWEED. Here is a portion of what, according to the *Herald*, Judge DAVIS said:

"The whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. It is true that prominent able honorable men of all parties united at once to investigate and develop the true character of these frauds."

Here is what Judge DAVIS, at this point, really did say:

"The whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. *While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds*, yet it is equally true that prominent able honorable men of all parties, united to investigate and develop their true character."

It will be seen that the words in italics are omitted by the *Herald*. Every one can see why. But what right has it to garble the report of a matter so important?

THE SURPRISE.

There is no doubt that the news that TWEED was actually in the Tombs was a great surprise to many thousands of people, and especially to the class that may be described as his adherents. The conviction was generally unexpected, the sentence—comprehensive in its scope, and unrelenting in its character—was not less so. But even these did not prepare the public mind for the spectacle of the chief of the corruptionists actually in prison. Our people are accustomed to the feeling that there are a great many loop-holes for escape from justice for political scoundrels of wealth and influence. The idea that TWEED had come to the end of his resources, and that he must go to jail like any other offender against the laws, when he had had but two trials and no appeal, is one that the community did not grasp very readily. The fact is certainly a very significant one. There is no doubt that everything which could be done was done to save TWEED from the convict's cell. What is worthy of note, and a matter for profound congratulation, is that all was in vain. One of the evening papers of Saturday—to which, perhaps, the wish was father to the thought—stated that a Judge of another district was in the court-room ready, when sentence had been pronounced, to grant a stay of proceedings. The statement was false. The Judge referred to was not on hand, and when applied to subsequently he denied a motion to grant a stay. Yet so accustomed had the people of the City become to the immunity heretofore afforded criminals under our law, that there was no improbability apparent in the statement. Nor would there have been anything but a general "I told you so" had it been reported yesterday morning that TWEED was again at large on bail.

The thing we would like our readers to notice in this connection is that the machinery for the punishment of criminals has not been changed to accomplish the result that fills everyone with a sense of incredulity, pleased or otherwise. Our laws are the same as when BARNARD issued stays of proceedings by telegraph, and the Erie war was waged by volleys of writs and counter-writs from all over the State. Our jury system has been somewhat altered, but all the powers which in times past have been abused in the interest of malefactors exist still in the hands of our Judges. It is the men who have been changed. The prosecution of an offense against the people, committed by a plunderer who uses his booty to pay his lawyers' bills, is still a slow process, but it is no longer a vain one. The substitution of good men for bad on the Bench has made the result of a well-founded prosecution as certain as anything in law can be. Even the few doubtful men who still sit on the Bench feel the powerful influence of its changed *morale*, and hesitate to use the powers they possess. The conviction and imprisonment of TWEED call attention to the change that has occurred. But they are the results of causes that have been steadily and silently working for a good while. Such events would have been impossible two years since. They would have been improbable one year ago. Now they are facts accomplished. That they are so is a new illustration of the inherent virtue of a free community.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. CRESWELL begins his annual report by showing us that the chance of the Post Office Department becoming self-sustaining is so remote that it is hardly worth considering. During the year ending June 30, 1873, the revenues were $22,996,741, and the expenditures, $29,084,945, leaving a deficit of $6,088,204. During the previous year the deficit was only $4,742,764. It will be seen that the ratio of increase in expenditure is much more than keeping pace with the ratio of increase in revenue. The Postmaster General seems himself to be convinced of this fact, for he estimates the deficiency for the ensuing year at nearly $6,000,000, including subsidies for steam-ship service. It is not a new revelation that our postal service is not self-supporting, nor is there much discouragement in the discovery of the slight probability of its ever becoming so. We take notice of the fact to which Mr. CRESWELL gives precedence in his report only as one of interest to the public, and not for the purpose of casting any reflections upon the administration of the department. In a country of such great extent and scattered population, where long and expensive routes must be maintained for the convenience of the people, it cannot be expected that the Post Office Department will pay its own way. The showing which is made in this respect is as good as could have been looked for.

Some idea of the extent of the service can be gained from the statistics of the report. The public mail routes in operation were 7,424, aggregating 256,210 miles in length, and 119,909,650 miles in annual transportation. The Post Offices depending on this carrying service were 33,244, being an increase of 1,381 over the previous year, while the increase in length of routes was 4,812 miles, and in annual transportation, 4,925,328 miles. By going more into details a better view, perhaps, of the work of the department can be obtained. Taking only a single branch, and selecting the Railway Post Office service, we find that upon 12,312 miles the service is performed daily, upon 2,533 miles twice daily, and upon twenty-one miles four times—the total service, counting all the lines both ways, aggregating 34,925 miles daily. This, it must be remembered, is but one limited service, which is yet in its infancy. The free-delivery system is a more striking illustration of the greatness of our postal operations. During the year 316,364,635 letters and 58,951,038 newspapers were collected and delivered, and it is a proof of industry in one class of officials that all this was done by 1,499 carriers, whose pay, including incidental expenses, was only $1,422,495. Hardly any other equal expenditure of public money is of equal service to the people.

In every branch of the department a large increase is shown in the demands made by the public upon it, and this is notably the case with the foreign mails. During the year 27,459,185 letters were exchanged with foreign countries, being an increase of 3,096,685. The total weight of mails exchanged was over 912 tons, being an increase of 92 tons. With the increase of business it is gratifying to find the department fully answering the claims upon it, and constantly seeking to improve the service in regularity and dispatch. Very much remains to be accomplished in both these directions, but that something has been done is proved by the fact that the time between New-York and San Francisco has been reduced one day. On the other hand, the safety of the mails as a means of transmitting money is not shown by the fact that 2,185 registered letters went astray during the year, and of this number 313 were wholly lost, while 899 have been accounted for, and 973 cases are still under investigation. The carelessness of letter-writers is again strikingly apparent this year in 4,402,348 dead letters, representing an actual or nominal value of $5,795,764. Of this number 1,826,108, representing $5,377,923, were delivered to owners or writers, and 2,533,482 letters, which were worthless and could not be delivered, were destroyed. The yield to the Treasury from unclaimed dead letters was $10,351. The operations of the money-order system further show the vast amount of money which annually passes through the mails, the total number of orders being 3,355,686, and the aggregate value $57,516,216. Here again the carelessness of the people comes into view, for the excess of issues over payments was $221,204.

It has been our purpose in reviewing this report to gather from its great array of valuable statistics those which are most interesting and suggestive. Mr. CRESWELL, however, does not confine himself to giving a history of his department for the past year, but discusses some questions connected with it with his usual directness and vigor. One of these is the postal savings bank system, to which he devotes much space. The position he takes in favor of the system will doubtless lead to a full discussion of its merits. The subject is one upon which we shall have something to say hereafter. We are sorry to find that Mr. CRESWELL urges his postal telegraph scheme with more heat and less discretion than he did last year. This project is one which has failed to meet public approval, and there is no likelihood that it will be any better received now than in the past. The merits of the question are unchanged, and it is not surprising that the Postmaster General has nothing very new to say in favor of his hobby. Much that he has said might have been omitted from an official report without detriment to its character.

GENERAL TRADE.

Our exports from this port continue upon the same large scale, being for the week last reported $7,603,599, and total previously reported $257,589,247, making in all $265,192,846, as against $205,133,530 for the corresponding period last year. And there is every probability of the continuance of this state of things for some time to come. A good authority upon the condition of the English and Continental grain markets, the *Mark Lane Express*, in its issue of Nov. 3, says that monetary pressure in England has not lowered prices, and the opening of Winter presents no prospects of a decline. The wheat trade of Paris shows the rise of one shilling per quarter. Dantzic shows a still greater advance, and so limited are stocks in German ports that prices have been tending upward, and this is also partially true in Belgium. Southern Russia, as well as the Danubian Principalities, have been prevented from accumulating stocks by the lowness of the great rivers from drought, as well as from local deficiencies. The matter is summed up in the opinion that the English market is not likely to be overdone, while there is, on the other hand, no danger of a short supply, when American crops are taken into consideration. But in France the small farmers have already sold out, and the large growers are busy with getting in their seed, and send but little to the provincial markets. This state of things in Europe had its influence upon the New-York wheat and flour market last week, as manifested in better prices and a very cheerful feeling. The rise in gold, and the close of the Erie Canal by ice, with so much produce locked up in it, have tended in the same direction.

In another of our great staples—cotton—less hopefulness is felt. It is as yet impossible to give a correct estimate of the probable crop. The receipts at all the Southern ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 21 are reported in round numbers as about 150,000 bales less than during the corresponding period of last year. This evidences the extreme monetary stringency which has prevailed in the South and to which we have heretofore called attention, as well as the unwillingness of the planters to part with their cotton at such low prices. This is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the crop has been made with wages at the highest; there are estimates of cost to the planter as high as eleven or twelve cents per pound. The loss to the South would have been vastly greater had she not wisely varied her industry this year to a larger extent than ever before. When the South can feed her laborers, planters can hold their cotton for good prices, instead of being compelled to sacrifice it on account of the necessity of procuring money at all hazards. A community that raises only a single crop is, unless it has a monopoly, generally at the mercy of buyers, as it cannot afford to hold for a good market. In North Carolina, Georgia, and other States this notion constantly gains ground, and its growing acceptance is a great step in the direction of restored Southern prosperity. We desire to express no opinion upon the future price of cotton, but it can hardly fail to be steadied by the reassuring news from England. On the other hand, as the *Financial Chronicle*, in its cotton summary, urges, the decrease of consumption by our American mills to the extent of about six thousand bales a week will, if only continued until Jan. 1, make a diminution of consumption of not less than 75,000 bales for the year. To that is to be added the unsatisfactory condition of the English mill interest, if Mr. HUGH MASON, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is competent authority, and the fact that last year, according to OTT TRUMPLER'S computations, the supply to all of Europe was deficient from all other countries except the United States to the extent of 1,200,000 bales—a deficiency which the existing reports from these countries indicate will probably be met this year. But, then, it seems to us that the large reduction in the price of fabrics must considerably stimulate the manufacturing demand when stocks run down, and this will react upon the raw material. A manager of one of our mills is reported to have remarked the other day that if cotton continues low, then there will be a chance for manufacturers to regain the markets they lost twelve years ago by reason of the greatly enhanced cost of production; if the staple rises, goods will advance with it.

The feeling in general trade continues to improve; there is growing ease in the money market and added confidence. The number of mercantile failures has been very small, and in the case of suspended houses it is hoped that little will be ultimately lost. Collections are coming in as well as could be anticipated, and the wise policy of reducing prices is bringing out hoarded money, and acting as an excellent advertisement for New-York merchants. Buyers, both at wholesale and retail, made up their minds that there must be some concession in prices, and are now availing themselves of the reductions.

The importing interest continues dull. For the week ending Nov. 15, there was more than one-third less dry goods imported than in the corresponding week last year, and less than one-half thrown upon the market for consumption. For the week ending Nov. 21, the dry goods imports were of the specie value of $1,223,422, and the amount thrown upon the market $967,976. Certainly the shrinkage in our imports of all kinds this year has been very remarkable, and has been mainly in dry goods and in iron rails, which we could either do without or else could as well manufacture at home. The most enthusiastic advocate of American labor could ask no better progress in this direction than the present financial year will show. The trade independence which we have gained will far outbalance, in the long run, the disasters of the late panic.

Accounts from Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, the North-west, and even New-Orleans show that the business improvement has not been confined to New-York; in the North-west especially the feeling seems cheerful. Manufacturing towns even begin to give some evidence of revived industry, and in many instances, it is rather the lack of money than of orders that prevents revival. In all cases where labor is willing to accept lower wages it would seem to the interest of the employer as well as of the community to commence production. He can confer a public benefit with a private advantage to himself. Houses can be built, and most kinds of goods can be manufactured more cheaply this Winter than they are likely to be six months hence, and therefore it is probable that capital, as soon as matters have settled down a little more, will not neglect its opportunity.

ANOTHER OBLIGING SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

The Butler will case, now being heard by Surrogate HUTCHINGS, gives a fresh illustration of the manner in which Deputy Sheriffs take care of the prisoners committed to their charge. The decedent, RICHARD R. BUTLER, as the reader may remember, was arrested some time before his death on a civil suit brought by his partner, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail. While trying to find bail, he was put in charge of Special Deputy MARTIN B. KEESE, who on Tuesday testified as to his conduct while in his company. His evidence shows him to have been a worthy associate of Deputy Sheriff HUNT. On these excursions the testator was "continually taking drinks, chiefly brandy and champagne," so that "toward night he was mentally clouded." They also enjoyed many dinners while engaged in this pleasing but futile task, at which champagne was sure to be drank in large quantities, not to mention divers glasses of brandy. In short, this excellent Deputy seems to have lent himself with evident alacrity to the praiseworthy enterprise of helping his prisoner to fuddle himself as completely as possible.

Mr. KEESE, we are told, no longer adorns the list of the Sheriff's retainers. But he is undoubtedly a fair sample of the men who remain, and his conduct in this instance may be taken as a specimen of the conduct common on such occasions. Of course the expense of these little dinners and drinks is borne by the prisoner, who, if of a convivial turn, and seconded by an agreeable and indulgent officer, like KEESE or WARD, may readily contrive to spend a neat little sum for these liquid consolations. This, added to the fees exacted by the Sheriff's officer for his attendance, always exorbitant, speedily amounts to a very considerable sum, all of which is so much money taken out of the pockets of the creditors. The additional indecency of an officer of the law going about tippling with his prisoner, we need not dwell on. In this case, moreover, the officer saw that his prisoner was doing himself a positive injury by his excessive drinking. Yet it seems never to have occurred to him that it was any part of his duty to exercise the slightest restraint. It is evident that the new Sheriff will have ample room for reform when he enters upon his office, and we shall be greatly surprised, and more disappointed, if he fails to make many changes in the *personnel* of his subordinates, as well as in their manner of doing business.

LIBEL IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* explains a remarkable increase in actions for libel in Russia of late, and the interest taken therein by the public, as resulting from the fact that the press being allowed such limited latitude as regards the discussion of subjects of political interest, is driven into the field of private life and scandal. Had the correspondent enjoyed a little experience of our press here, he would soon discover that the most ample latitude in the discussion of political topics by no means hinders some of our "enterprising" contemporaries from indulging whenever a chance offers in libelous misrepresentations from which a St. Petersburg school for scandal would, we feel convinced, incontinently shrink. The most recent *cause célèbre* at St. Petersburg, was an action brought against a highly-respectable journal, the *Messager Judiciare*, by a Dr. TOPFER, and arose out of a statement that the doctor had illegally detained a Major PRIPTSKY in a private lunatic asylum. The first result of this statement was that the Government authorities instituted an official inquiry into the matter, which ended in the exoneration of Dr. TOPFER; thereupon that gentleman brought an action for defamation against the paper. All St. Petersburg flocked to hear the case, which excited great interest, not merely in itself, but as a precedent. The defendants' advocate took the position that a newspaper was justified in publishing a statement of the truth of which it could prove, by documentary evidence, a reasonable presumption, and he pointed out that the *Judiciare* had merely published a statement coming to it from a source which it believed trustworthy, and had added no embellishments of its own. The jury gave for defendants. The correspondent appears to regard this verdict as very valuable, as conveying a salutary hint to a public so thin-skinned as to be exasperated at the least unfavorable criticism.

SILENT POVERTY.

There is a large class of the poor whose wants are well known. This class will undoubtedly be much increased this Winter. But great as will be this increase, it will be less than that of another class of sufferers from poverty. We allude to those whose destitution will for one cause or another fail to be brought to the attention of the benevolent. Such cases are numerous every year, but in "hard times" their numbers are, for obvious reasons, largely augmented. There will be thousands of persons suffering from destitution this Winter to a degree to which they never suffered before. Such persons will often endure a great deal from cold and hunger rather than ask for charity. In fact, many of them will not only do this, but will take pains to conceal their wants so as to avoid offers of assistance. The sense of dignity which a poor family feel in the consciousness of being able to earn their own living, is a feeling for the preservation of which they will often make terrible sacrifices. We do not say that this is not sometimes carried too far. We think it is. But even where overstrained and excessive, it contains an element which is entitled to profound respect. Without, however, discussing the question how far it ought or ought not to be carried, it is sufficient for our present purpose to say that it exists, and to call attention to it as likely to be an unusually important feature in much of the distress from poverty this Winter.

It is not easy to suggest any general plan for the relief, in a large city, of the class of which we are speaking. In a village or rural neighborhood the matter can generally be managed with far less difficulty. Where everybody knows everybody, and where the circumstances of each family are pretty well understood by the whole community, there is little trouble in at least finding out the wants of those who are destitute. But one of the incidents inseparable from life in a large city is the separation between the rich and the poor, which prevents even the names of the latter from being known to the former. This separation is nowhere in the world wider than in New-York. The knowledge in regard to the laboring people which is incidentally thrown in the way of a rich merchant's family here generally amounts to almost nothing. Most of the information of this kind which they thus acquire must be obtained from direct study and inquiry. It is no exaggeration to say that there are not a few such families in this City who could give a more accurate and detailed account of a working man's mode of life in Paris or Berlin, or, it may be, in Canton or Calcutta, than they could in regard to the corresponding class in New-York.

The difficulty of which we are speaking cannot, of course, by any possibility, be entirely overcome, but it may be greatly modified. Gentlemen engaged in active business can find out a great deal from the working men whom they have occasion to employ. Ladies can, in a similar manner, learn very much from women whom, in one capacity or another, they get to work for them. There will be, we fear, few such working men or working women this Winter who cannot tell of more than one poor family of the kind to which we are referring in this article. Many of these will be cases which our great benevolent societies cannot reach; and, at any rate, there will be plenty for these societies to do this Winter, after having all the cases taken off their hands of which the direct benevolence of private individuals can relieve them.

It is many years since the subject of unknown poverty has called for so much attention as it is likely to demand in the coming season. We most earnestly hope it will be many years before the same degree of attention will be needed again. In the meantime, Winter is before us. A few weeks will bring to great numbers of poor families their first experience of actual and severe destitution.

A LIGHT-SHIP SUNK.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 23.—The pilots report that the five fathom Light-ship has disappeared. A sunken vessel on Fenwick's Island shoals is supposed to be the light-ship.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

An immense audience was gathered at the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon, when "Gli Ugonotti" was represented for the last time. The performance does not need fresh comment; we are glad to be able to note that its rare excellence was heartily appreciated. To-night, Mme. Nilsson will sing in "La Traviata" and on Wednesday, "Aïda" will be brought out. We shall have more to say hereafter of the promise of this representation. For the present, we must confine ourselves to the statement that "Aïda" is Verdi's latest opera, and that it will be produced on a scale of magnificence never before attained to. Successive recitals of "Aïda" will bring Mr. Strakosch's season to a close....Mention has already been made of the approaching performances of Mr. Maretzek's artists at the Lyceum Theatre. To-night, Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca, and Signor Tamberlick will sing in "Il Trovatore," and Wednesday, "Don Giovanni" is to be done. In about ten days Mr. Maretzek's company will proceed to Havana, where there is reason to believe that their series of entertainments will be exceedingly profitable.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The first of the series of six Symphony Concerts which Mr. Thomas has accustomed the New-York public to anticipate every Winter for the past six years, was given at Steinway Hall Saturday evening. The performance indicated that there would be no falling off, this season, from the high excellence of earlier recitals, and the presence of a large and appreciative audience showed that the interest long ago taken in Mr. Thomas' enterprises is undiminished. There were some admirable points in Saturday's work. We cannot hope to listen to a more exquisite execution of the *scherzo*, of Berlioz, called "Queen Mab," and as clearly illustrative as music can be of *Mercutio's* fanciful lines in "Romeo and Juliet." Writing of greater delicacy was never assigned for interpretation to a body of violinists, and when we remark that it was read with absolute correctness, and that the reading was colored as cleverly as the least trying concerted music, we shall have only done Mr. Thomas' orchestra the justice due to its skill and industry. The *scherzo*, which may be referred to as the test piece of the entertainment, led the second part of the programme, while the first was commenced with Beethoven's fine overture known as "The Consecration of the House," and written for the opening of the Josephstadt Theatre, in Vienna, in 1822. The first half of the bill also included the most important composition of the night. Schubert's symphony in C can surely not be classed with the symphonic efforts of either Beethoven or Schumann, but it is a work of no ordinary worth, and the *andante con moto*—the second of its four movements—is of unquestionable beauty. Mr. Thomas' band played the whole symphony to perfection, the mechanical correctness of the delivery in no way interfering with its expressiveness. A vigorous specimen of scoring for orchestra in shape of a "symphonic introduction," entitled "Sigurd Slembe," and from the pen of J. Svendsen, was the last number of the evening, and was done with immense vivacity and power. As usual, the labors of the band were diversified by solo performances. In Mr. Louis Lubeck, who Saturday made his first appearance in the United States, Mr. Thomas has secured a violoncellist whose delicious tone and unexceptionable playing of *cantabile* passages made ample amends for certain inaccuracies of technique discernible in the difficult cadenza of a concerto by Molique. The vocalist of the occasion, was Mr. Whitney, whose resonant voice was listened to in an air from Bach's "Matthaeus Passion Musik," in Beethoven's ariotta "In questa tomba oscura," and, as an act of deference to an encore, in "Qui sdegno," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte." We cannot find fault with Mr. Whitney for not making Bach's aria, which cannot be successfully detached from the great work of which it is a part, as effective as was expected. But an increased warmth in his declamation and a more thorough command of his resources would have much enhanced the merit of his after-contributions to the concert. Mr. Thomas' next entertainment will take place on Saturday, Dec. 27. The programme then to be interpreted is as follows:

Overture, "The Bride of Messina" ... Schumann
Concerto for Violin, "Hungarian" ... Joachim
Mr. Bernhard Listemann.
Symphony No. 5, "Leonore" ... Raff
Theme and Variations, Scherzo and Finale, } Septett, Op. 20 ... Beethoven
Overture, "Carnaval Romain" ... Berlioz

BRIEF NOTES.

The Liederkranz Society gave the first of its series of Winter concerts at the Club-house, in Fourth street, last evening. These entertainments have many traits to commend them. The programmes often include important works rarely recited elsewhere, and, while the choral-work is always of the best kind, solo performances of particular merit are occasionally enjoyed. Yesterday's concert was a very good one, and especially attractive because of its variety. A respectable recital of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony opened the proceedings, and violin and vocal solos and choral singing filled it out. The violinist was Herr Ernst Schiever, whose neat execution we recently adverted to when the gentleman appeared at the Philharmonic Society; he rendered, last night, Beethoven's well-known romance, and a *polonaise* by Laub, in the delivery of which, however, the requisite dash and power were quite wanting. Miss Isabella Brush, the songstress of the evening, proved to be an exceedingly pretty young lady with a pleasant voice and a rather immature style. Miss Brush sang the "Scène des Bijoux," from "Faust," and a *lied* by Hoelzel....On to-morrow week a grand operatic concert, in which Mme. Nilsson and all Mr. Strakosch's artists are to take part, is to be given at the Academy of Music. It is intended to aid the poor in charge of the Scandinavian Emigrant Society of this City, and we learn that Mme. Nilsson has generously tendered her services, Mr. Strakosch also co-operating with the lady in her effort to assist a deserving charity...."Blind Tom" will give concerts at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday and Friday evenings next, and on Saturday afternoon....The Hampton singers will appear to-night, at Steinway Hall, for the last time....The Yale Glee Club are to give a concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday.

DRAMATIC.

"THE LIAR" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Unlike many popular modern comedies, Foote's "Liar," first produced 101 years ago, is full of amusing and well-wrought situations; it offends no principles of morality, and it truckles to no false sentiments of delicacy or prudery. Still more unlike modern comedies, it is brim full of sparkling dialogue and bubbles over with wit. Not the wit of the Byronic or Robertsonian school, manufactured into smart epigram, wherein several persons talk several pages for the sake of saying one or more smart things, entirely neglectful of the purpose of the play; but in "The Liar" the wit and humor arise from the necessities of the situations and the characters. It may be safely said that in the hour and forty-five minutes consumed in the performance of this comedy there is not one unnecessary line, and each joke or repartee flows from the speaker of it as naturally as the quip of our street Arab does from him, or the blatant oath does from our Sixth Ward rowdy. As adapted to the modern stage by Mr. Charles Mathews, whatever of tediousness existed in the original—and very little did—has been judiciously expunged, a few trifling alterations have been made in the scenes, and, with one not very important change in the *dramatis personæ*, Foote's comedy, after more than a century's hard service, is among the most enjoyable and brilliant productions of the stage. An exceedingly large and fashionable audience greeted its revival at Wallack's Theatre Saturday night. Familiarity seemed evidently not to breed contempt on this occasion. Often as "The Liar" has been seen in New-York of late years, we doubt if ever its representation called forth more hearty peals of laughter, or more sustained enthusiasm than it there provoked. The exceptional acting of the comedy of course contributed to this gratifying result. The school of acting required for the performance of such characters as *Young Wilding* has very few masters, or even pupils at the present time. What among actors is known as "silk-stocking comedy" is almost obsolete to-day. While, however, we have two such actors as Mr. Wallack and Mr. Gilbert we need not despair of, occasionally, enjoying the humor and wit of our great grandfathers. The part of *Young Wilding* is one requiring, if not the nicest subtleties of dramatic art, certainly the most inexhaustible spirits, the most winning grace of deportment and appearance, and the most invincible dash and abandon imaginable. The amount of talk alone *Young Wilding* has to deliver himself of is almost sufficient to make the most venturous actor pause, and when the complex situations into which he is entrapped and the address required to make each motive patent to the audience are considered, it is fair to presume that the character will remain only in a few hands, and fools will not often step in where angels fear to tread. Mr. Lester Wallack's ripe experience, his humor and vivacity peculiarly fit him for such a character, and his impersonation of it on Saturday night revealed the gentleman at his best. The change from the character of *Hugh Chalcote* in "Ours," played on the afternoon of the same day, to *Young Wilding*, was almost marvelous, not in appearance alone, but in bearing and purpose, and in the arts employed for success. Where so much depends upon the completeness of a dramatic picture, it would be useless to particularize scenes or incidents in the comedy in which Mr. Wallack excelled, but we may be allowed to call attention to the dialogues with *Old Wilding*, which were as genuine specimens of pure comedy and unadulterated fun as it is possible to conceive. Miss Jeffreys Lewis, a young lady only slightly known to New-York by her appearance at the Lyceum Theatre recently, made her début at Wallack's on this occasion, in the character of *Miss Grantham*. Miss Lewis, by her performance of *Esmeralda* had merely established herself as a young lady of great personal attractions and average ability. Her performance was unquestionably a surprise to the audience. Her dressing, deportment and acting revealed a well-trained artist, and as the part of *Miss Grantham* is no mean test for such, throughout the comedy she received signal marks of her audience's favor, and her début may be credited with being one of the most successful we have ever seen at this theatre. Mr. John Gilbert, the unapproachable, who stands alone in his walk, and whose infinite variety age cannot wither nor custom stale, was in great form. His appearance was almost enough to insure the success of the comedy. He looked like one of George II.'s courtiers just stepped out of his picture-frame. Of how he acted it is almost unnecessary to speak. Everybody in New-York knows how he can act, and knows when he has a good thing to say how he says it. *Old Wilding* is full of good lines and situations, and every one of these told, and each exit of the actor was the signal for a burst of applause. Mrs. John Sefton performed the rather thankless part of *Miss Godfrey*, and did with it all that an old actress and refined artist could. Messrs. Ferguson and Beckett, in the less important characters of *Sir James Elliot* and *Papillion*, were excellent and served to complete one of the most unique casts the comedy has ever had in this City. There are only two scenes in "The Liar," one a representation of St. James' Park, London, in 1762, and the other an interior of a fashionable dwelling-house. The first scene was a gem, both of stage mechanism and painting. The picture was made wonderfully complete by the well-dressed promenaders of the scene, and the little bit of business of the changing guards, artfully introduced by the stage-manager. The other scene of the comedy was also very elaborate and appropriate. At the close of the play Mr. Wallack and Miss Lewis were twice called before the curtain.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE—THE OPENING NIGHT—THE COMPANY.

The up-town theatre-goers will be delighted to learn that Mr. Daly considers his new theatre so nearly completed that he can with safety fix upon the evening of Dec. 3 as the opening night. Wednesday, on which this date falls, is proverbially a lucky day, and there will be a very general hope expressed that it may prove so in this case. For Mr. Daly is the most progressive of all our New-York managers, and he has shown in the plans for this theatre as great a desire for public comfort and convenience as for his own pecuniary benefit. The gentlemen will be eager to avail themselves of the vestibule, where a mild cigarette can be smoked in comfort between the acts. And the ladies will not forget the beautifully furnished parlor, where they can invest themselves in their wrappings without being jostled by a surging crowd, or sending their own elbows into the eyes of their children. The public is ready for Mr. Daly, and Mr. Daly is ready for them with a new inaugural comedy in five acts, an original piece, written expressly for the occasion by Mr. James Albery, of London, a name familiar to theatre *habitués*. It is called "Fortune," and will no doubt prove fortunate. An opening address, written by no less a genius than Oliver Wendell Holmes, will commence the evening's entertainment. It is not known by what fair spirit of comedy it will be delivered, nor is it wise to hazard a conjecture in a company where there are so many capable of delivering it with the needful fire, vivacity, and archness. *Adsit omen.* Let the omen of the evening be accepted as a pledge that American wit shall sooner or later be triumphant on the boards of this new theatre, and that the time shall come when it will not be necessary to go to England for plays or players. It is certainly true that Mr. Daly has, more than any other, sought to develop the native talent that hides throughout the country, and has brought it blushing before the fire of Metropolitan applause. Notably as examples of this can be taken Miss Clara Morris and Miss Agnes Ethel, now fairly launched as successful stars, and Miss Fanny Davenport, who still reigns triumphantly in the company, which will be remarkably full this season. It comprises Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Ada Dyas, (her first appearance,) Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Alice Grey, Miss Marie Gordon, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Mary Marcy, Miss Kate Congdon, Miss Griffiths. The gentlemen are Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. George Devere, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. F. M. Chapman, Mr. W. H. Beekman, and Mr. D. H. Harkins.

It will be seen that all the old favorites—the jolly, unctious Davidge and the humorous Mr. Lewis; the polished Mr. Fisher and that gifted, powerful actor Mr. Geo. Clarke; the fascinating Fanny Davenport; the admirable old woman, Mrs. Gilbert; Fanny Morant, and Sara Jewett, who has done so well in "Alixe"—all remain with the manager. It would be difficult to find anywhere a better comedy company, and if Mr. Daly has not extraordinary bad luck he is sure of a good season.

The orchestra will be conducted by Harvey B. Dodworth. Mr. James W. Morrissey will be Treasurer; Mr. A. Appleton business agent; Messrs. James and Meyrick Roberts and Louis Duflocq will be the scenic artists; Mr. W. Hadley has charge of the gas; Mme. Finchette will be costumer, and the veteran John Moore is, of course, still prompter. The sale of seats and boxes for the opening night will commence on the previous Saturday, and will take place at the Broadway Theatre. For all subsequent nights the public must inquire at the new theatre.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE WICKED WORLD.

With each performance of Mr. Gilbert's comedy at this pleasant theatre the public interest has increased, until now the piece is on the full flood-tide of popular favor. It is so far the theatrical sensation of the season, and the common topic of conversation among all our playgoers. There is a general and unfeigned expression of regret that a success so undoubted is to be shelved so quickly, but there is no help for the inevitable, and "The Wicked World" will disappear after next Saturday evening. To attempt to produce the comedy without Clara Morris would be absurd, for all that is vital in it belongs to her. The piece is somewhat of an unsubstantial order, in fact, and becomes much more so in the fancy of the multitude who have very vague notions about fairies. There is a general error abroad that these creations of the Aryan imagination are of the goody-goody order, but this is not so, and results from the fairy godmother of the children's story-books who teaches science and morality in what is styled a popular way. In sober truth, the fairies of Mr. Gilbert are not of this order; they are what the poets of old held them to be—beings not superior to man, but different—inhabitants of the air, the streams, the woods. Whether known as fairies, Undines, Naiads, Hamadryads, Nereides, Nixes, Pixes, elves, or gnomes, they all arise from a poetic conception of the [illegible]

every place. Mr. Gilbert satirically makes his fairy [illegible] for proselytizing, for becoming moral godmothers to the wicked world, and the [illegible] consequences that ensue [illegible] the legitimate result [illegible]. That he should fail in his effort [illegible] of the air, and should simply represent the men and women whom he had seen around him, was inevitable, since no one can depict that which he does not know. And his fairies, charming as they are, are only school girls in a convent, having no knowledge of evil, and determined to get into mischief. *Selene*, the Queen, is the only one who is earnest in the proselytizing scheme—the only one who wants to make mankind better. She is truly simple; the others have a desire for the forbidden emotions which will come from contact with mortals. They look forward to these eagerly; but she never thinks about the consequences, and is wholly wrapt up in the idea of improving the wicked race of mortals. It is clear that this character might have stepped out of a nunnery, but who can blame Mr. Gilbert, who has not a particle of imagination, for failing in a point where imagination is all in all? He has a lively and delicate fancy; that is all.

Miss Clara Morris has evidently comprehended better than her critics the partial failure of Mr. Gilbert to get out his idea. She has taken the character of *Selene* as it is, not as the author meant it to be. She plays it as if *Selene* were an Aztec Princess welcoming the Spaniards, eager to teach them the mysteries of Mexican civilization, and prone to love them. She makes it a thing of flesh and blood, real, tangible, and intensely sympathetic. The satire of Mr. Gilbert utterly disappears, as indeed it was too weak to live. She brings out with perfect fidelity the limpid innocence of the *Fairy Queen*, her affectionate disposition, her weakness of will [illegible] bending from her own opinion to the suggestions of others. Throughout the whole first act there is a dangerous vein of *double entendre* through which she moves, speaks, and acts with the unconsciousness of the Lady in Milton's "Mask of Comus." She thrills openly, and without effort of concealment at the first kiss of mortal love, and her soul expands visibly with joyousness, like the petals of a flower opening under the warm rays of the sun. It is a pity that her companions do not carry out their high ideal, but they cannot, because Mr. Gilbert has not so drawn them, and they lack the creative powers of genius which she possesses. The gradual changing of her character in the second act, with the abrupt transition at the close, is a piece of realistic acting such as is seldom seen in New-York. There are captious critics who complain of the monotony of her delivery, but this is an error; she possesses the most wonderful gradation of semi-tones, giving her a compass of modulation which enables her to attain tremendous climaxes without ranting. People accustomed to coarse gradations have not sufficient subtlety of perception to follow her, but this can no more be charged against her than an art critic could blame Titian for his gradations of color. Her power of pathos and her magnetism are admitted by all, and the time will certainly come when the public and the critics will be educated up to her method. It is ludicrous to read some of them objecting that she is not *spirituelle* in the rôle, whereas Gilbert's ideal is the furthest from that which can be conceived. It is doubtful if the play will have a permanent hold upon the stage, from the fact that it is very slight, and that the author's want of imagination has prevented him from working out his original conception.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Edwin Booth enters to-night upon the last week of his engagement at Booth's Theatre. He purposes to play *Othello* to-night and to-morrow; on Wednesday he will assume the far more congenial rôle of *Iago*; on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday he will appear as *Shylock*, also one of his most successful efforts.....At the Broadway Theatre, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq also commences the terminal week of her engagement, playing every night in "The New Magdalen," which has proved an immense success. This piece will be given on the Thanksgiving Day matinée. Horace Lingard and troupe will succeed as the stars of this theatre, and will give a new musical performance, including all the specialties which have made this person popular.....The Grand Opera-house produces to-night the grand pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty Abroad," an old friend under novel circumstances. Mr. Fox has made the realm of pantomime his specialty, and his name is a sure indication that the piece will be full of funny incidents, replete with gorgeous scenery, dazzling transformations, light, graceful ballets, and novel tricks. The liberality of the manager has furnished Mr. Fox with everything that the most inveterate of pantomimists could desire, and in costumes and stage appurtenances the outlay has been unprecedented.....At the Olympic Theatre Mr. Edwin Adams gives his unrivaled impersonation of *Enoch Arden*, a play which has never failed to draw great houses, and which admits of superb scenic effects and most pathetic acting.....John E. Owens continues his career of success at Wood's Museum, playing nightly in Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Victims," and his own specialty of *Solon Shingle*, in which his inquiries after that "barl of applesass" draw shouts and screams of laughter.....At Niblo's "The Black Crook" is positively drawing to a close, and will be withdrawn at the end of next week. The favor of the public during its long run has never been withdrawn, and will certainly continue until it is taken off the boards. The delightful Vokes commence their engagement at this theatre Dec. 8, and will find the New-Yorkers as enamored of their performances as ever. Custom cannot stale their infinite variety.

BARNUM AT THE RINK.

The favorite showman of America has got back to his favorite place of exhibition. The Fair is over at the Rink, and Barnum has engaged it. Exit American Institute, enter P. T. Barnum. Thousands of delighted children, yes and parents, too, remember what a delightful circus the Rink was made last year in the hands of Mr. Barnum, how thoroughly it was warmed, how admirable were the arrangements of the museum and menagerie, how convenient and comfortable were the seats. The scenes in the circle at this fresh début of the great show are all new, and this season will witness a most dazzling display of equestrian, athletic, and acrobatic performances. All the leading artists in these specialties have been engaged without respect to cost, in the full confidence that the greater the outlay the greater the public favor. The fact is that Mr. Barnum cannot afford to give a bad entertainment. The Rink will hold eight thousand *persons*, and the full trust the veteran showman feels in the public appreciation enables him to accommodate the vast crowds that are sure to go, for fifty cents only. There will be a grand opening next Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, and on Thanksgiving Day there will be special attractions; all the larger animals will be fed on turkeys on that day. Such is the high moral tone which Mr. Barnum has diffused among his army of employes that ladies and children are as safe in his place as in their own drawing-rooms.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. Maurice Grau, with Signor Salvini and his full Italian dramatic troupe, were in town Saturday, and left in the evening for Boston, where Signor Salvini acts at the Boston Theatre to-night. The rumor current of an interruption of the Salvini season is unfounded. Mr. Grau, indeed, has entered into a fresh engagement, by which Signor Salvini's first hundred performances will be supplemented by eighty additional representations....The Atlanta papers mention that the employes of Lent's Circus have attached all the wagons, stock and animals of the circus, and demand their wages before they will release them....Miss Neilson was last week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at De Bar's....The Baltimore papers understand that a new theatre will shortly be opened at the Maryland Institute, in which case Baltimore will have five regular places of amusement of that kind open every night. The Maryland Institute enterprise is designed to meet the want in this regard created by the burning of the Holliday Street Theatre, which is being rebuilt. Mr. John A. Stevens, a Baltimorean, for some time a successful theatrical manager in the West, has secured the Institute hall, and is having the stage remodeled....Miss Elise Holt is about to succeed Miss Lucille Western at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Miss Lotta was in her second and last week in Buffalo....Mr. Maurice Grau's English Opera Troupe was at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville....Mme. Janauschek was at the Louisville Masonic Temple....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the Memphis Theatre....Mr. Dominick Murray was at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington....The Washington *Chronicle* of Nov. 20, says: "The deed conveying the property formerly known as Ford's Theatre, in Tenth street, and now as the Army Medical Museum, to the United States Government, by John T. Ford and Edith B. Ford, his wife, was only filed yesterday in the Recorder's Office, although the conveyance was drawn and executed May 12, 1866, over seven years ago. The price paid, as named therein, is '$100,000 lawful money of the United States,' and the deed is quite brief, not covering over three pages of legal cap"....Miss Galton is singing in opera bouffe in San Francisco....Mme. States and Signori Orlandini and Baccei are about to give Italian opera in California. ....Mr. Shiel Barry is at the California Theatre.... M. Wieniawski played in Milwaukee on Friday.... Mrs. Chanfrau was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Miss Charlotte Cushman was at McVicker's Theatre....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at Robinson's Opera-house in Cincinnati....Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the Boston Theatre.

JUSTICE.

From the Times of Yesterday.

New-York has long been taunted with its inability to bring the leaders of the Tammany gang to justice. It has been said, "You managed to turn them out of power at an election, but why have you never punished them?" And those who asked the question proceeded to answer it by saying that Tweed was very rich, and had many political friends, and would never come to any harm. Yesterday a memorable lesson was taught to such cavilers, as well as to all the Tweed faction, big and little. The "Boss" himself—the man whose word was law in the Democratic Party of this State; who "run" conventions, got Judges elected, and made them obey him afterward; who owned the Police and other officers of the law; who was rolling in wealth, and had an army of supporters at his back—this man was sentenced yesterday to twelve years' imprisonment. It is a warning which will be remembered for all time to come. It is a much greater triumph of right than that which was gained in 1871, when the people rose against the Tweed party at the polls. It will do more to give us good Government in this City, and put an end to thieving, and scare the rascals who infest public life, than all the electioneering victories ever won. A man may pretend to care for nothing—but to be sent to a felon's jail for twelve years is a fate which the most hardened of criminals cannot face without terror.

Tweed will undergo the sentence of the law; to the hands of justice he must now be remanded, and henceforth we shall have little to say about him. But it is important to remember that he was not the only guilty man; and now that justice has once more returned to the City, the accomplices of Tweed must be brought to punishment. It is an enormous boon to the community to have a Judge upon the Bench who is not afraid to do his duty—who cannot be turned aside from that duty by offers of higher place or power, and who can be inflexible in the administration of the law. Such a Judge is common enough in other countries, but in New-York City, at least, we have become unaccustomed to them. In Recorder Hackett and Judge Sutherland we have men who can never be deterred from doing their duty; but they belong to a class which seemed to have become almost extinct in this City. We shall not presume to compliment Judge Davis, but we are bound to say that his determination to be the true minister of the law, to be faithful to his oath, and to remember his solemn responsibilities, will in itself be almost sufficient to elevate Bar and Bench from the degraded state into which they sunk during the days of Barnard and Cardozo. It will do more to check crime of all kinds than the addition of a thousand men to the Police force. For rogues of all descriptions will begin to see that justice may be long deferred, and yet that it is sure to overtake them at last—that no amount of money, and no array of friends or eminent counsel, can save them. The example of Judge Davis must in this way prove of incalculable service to the people, and he will gain a place in history, not only in connection with a celebrated trial, but as a Judge who, in the midst of corruption and demoralization, recalled to men's minds, by his acts, the brightest days of the judicial Bench, when men were stern in the discharge of their duty, and when they would have died—as some of them have done—rather than sacrifice the principles and the interests they had pledged themselves to defend. That such a Judge should appear at such a time as this is one of the greatest pieces of good fortune that could have befallen the people. It will be seen by and by that weaker men than Judge Davis will be induced by his example to administer the law without fear or favor. And the extreme license taken at times by the Bar will be checked when eminent counselors are summoned to account for committing a contempt of court, as Judge Davis has summoned the counsel in the Tweed case. We may fairly hope that the long and disastrous reign of *no-law* in New-York is absolutely over.

The chief of the gang is in jail—now for the others. Let them receive the penalties of the law also, and we shall have no more Tweed gangs in New-York, even though the City stood for a thousand years to come.

WEST INDIES.

THREE GENERALS SHOT BY BAEZ—THE DOMINICAN PRESIDENCY—HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, San Domingo, Nov. 12.—Gen. Manzueta and three other generals have been shot by orders of President Baez. They were implicated in recent revolutionary movements. It is expected that six other officers of high rank, now in prison on similar charges, will soon be executed.

PUERTO PLATA, San Domingo, Nov. 8.—The election for President of the Republic of San Domingo will be held on the 1st of December. The leading candidates are President Baez, Señor Gonzales, the Governor of Puerto Plata, and Gen. Caceres. It is thought here that Baez will not obtain a re-election. The defeat at the elections of his personal government would bring about a complete change of policy in the Republic. A large number of political refugees would be recalled, and many reforms introduced in the Administration.

The revolutionists on the Haytian frontier are daily growing stronger. They have organized a provisional Government, with Luperon as President, and are preparing for a general advance. They claim that they are now strong enough to defend any force President Baez can put into the field.

JACMEL, Hayti, Nov. 2.—President Saget will retire from public life at the expiration of his present term of office in 1874, and take up his residence in St. Mark's, his native town, where he is building a splendid mansion.

Business is generally dull. The late hurricane having destroyed the farms, vegetables are very scarce. Flour is in good demand at $20 per barrel. Rice is quoted at ten cents per pound; coffee, sixteen cents per pound.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Nov. 11.—Great preparations are making here to receive Señor Soler, the Minister of the Colonies.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 18.—Mr. Mahlon Chance, the United States Consul, returned to-day, and resumed the duties of his office.

VENEZUELA.

RESTORING THE FINANCES—ARREST OF SEVERAL GENERALS FOR CONSPIRACY.

LAGUAYRA, Nov. 6.—The country continues quiet. The Government is devoting all its efforts to restore finances and promote public works. The anniversary of the birth of Bolivar was celebrated at Caracas on the 28th ult. with great ceremony. The new aqueduct to supply the capital with water was inaugurated by the President, the Ministers, and the other chief officials of the city and State.

Gens. Jesus Maria Ariste, Miguel Antonio Rojas, Pedro Ramirez, and Jesus Maria Sosa, and Dr. Jose Gabriel Lugo have been arrested on charges of conspiring against President Blanco.

TRAVELING AGENTS AS PASSENGERS.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Chronicle* prints the following: "We were not aware that traveling agents formed so large a proportion of the passenger travel until, last night, an official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company informed us that the sale of tickets at the Easton depot had fallen off by some $200 from what it was the week previous, this decrease being entirely due to the absence of salesmen, who have stopped traveling to a great extent. Twenty-five and thirty commercial travelers per day were not an unusual average of that class who purchased tickets at the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot. The falling off on other lines has been equally as great, and we do not realize, until we observe their absence, how important the drummers have become in this country to the general spirit and life of things."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

THE LOW PRICES OF GOOD SECURITIES—AN UPWARD MOVEMENT PROBABLE—BANKING AFFAIRS.

The probable complications with Spain, and the action of the Clearing-house Association upon the proposed regulations, so far seem likely to be the main points upon which stock and gold speculation for this week will hinge. It is generally conceded that war with Spain would have the effect of advancing the price of gold, but in the event of a peaceful solution of the difficulties there will be a considerable decline. The arguments which are brought to bear by the "bulls" in gold are that the Government must issue more money in order to meet the expenses incurred in fitting out a fleet, and in recruiting the land and naval forces. A large issue of greenbacks would advance the price of gold, by making the former more plentiful and furnish the funds to "carry" the latter, and take it out of the market. As yet gold speculation on the bull side is very hazardous, and is almost entirely kept alive by the uncertainty regarding governmental action in Cuban matters. The large quantities of gold continually arriving here from the other side will tend to keep the price down, even if war with Spain becomes an established fact. In the worst state of affairs it will not be possible to create such a difference between gold and greenbacks as existed during and since the war of the rebellion. While there seems to be no reason to look for any great advance in the price of gold, there are reasons why there should be a strong and substantial appreciation in most of our railroad bonds and stocks. The panic, and its consequences in the failure of large houses having railroad interests in charge, have forced down prices to a point far below where they should stand. Prices are lower than value, and their tendency must inevitably be upward. In September money became more stringent than was ever known, and terrible sacrifices were made to obtain it. Of course railroad and Government securities were forced upon the market as being the most available to realize upon. People having money to loan were more willing to lend upon railroad and Government obligations than upon the paper of individuals. But the stringency is nearly ended. The uses for which money was withdrawn from New-York have been to a great degree served, and the currency is now accumulating here in the vaults of the banks. There will be no need to sell out stocks and bonds at a sacrifice to raise money. Bank notes will seek securities for investment, instead of securities going out in large quantities to obtain money. When there is a strong buying interest, prices naturally advance; when the tendency is to sell they fall. That money is becoming easy is evident to the dullest observer in Wall street. The $15,000,000 which were held in the Sub-Treasury from the sales of gold at the beginning of the panic have been all put into circulation. Besides this, about $9,000,000 out of the $44,000,000 reserve have been used to defray the expenses of the Government. The import of gold from Europe for the past two months has been enormous. Thousands of manufacturing establishments in every part of the country have shut down, and the call for money to keep them in operation has ceased. Money is, therefore, becoming easy, and now that confidence in the banks is restored, it is rapidly being sent on to New-York from the interior. During the past week the banks show a gain of nearly $5,000,000.

The Wall street market, as yet, has not advanced at a pace commensurate with the improved state of the financial situation. One year ago Chicago and Rock Island, an eight per cent. stock, sold at 109⅛. Its price at present is 88½. Western Union Telegraph, one of the best properties in the country, stood at 76½, fifteen per cent. higher than the closing quotation of Saturday. When the panic began, it was selling at 90. The present price, too, is ruling with every probability of the declaration of a stock dividend, which, if made, will amount to twenty or twenty-five per cent. on the entire outstanding stock. Pacific Mail now sells at 28½, about one-third of the quotations of a year ago. North-western common, one of the most promising stocks on the lists of the Exchange, now sells at 43⅛. The closing price on Nov. 23, 1872, was 165. This was in the time of the North-western "corner." Union Pacific is now fourteen per cent. lower than at the same period of last year. All stocks and bonds are much lower now, even with the development of resources and wealth which a year has brought about. They should, and undoubtedly will, be much higher, particularly as new railroad schemes, by the era of panic, have been deferred for an indefinite time.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN BANKING.

The proposed action of the Clearing-house Association excites discussion in banking and stock-broking circles everywhere. The fight so far seems to be between mercantile paper banks and those doing business for railroads, through the Wall street community. The feeling seems to be strongly against the passage of the rules in most quarters, and a very strong opposition has been developed, which bids fair to divide the banks, and result in the formation of another Clearing-house. The banks which are opposed to the proposed measure say that the Clearing-house was not organized to control the details of the business of the different bodies belonging to it, and that such action would be unwarranted, illegal, and of a damaging nature. The capital represented by the banks in favor of the new regulations is about $65,000,000. That controlled by the opposing institutions is about $50,000,000. The banks which have determined to keep out of the new system say that their stockholders when they went into banking enterprise took stock in separate institutions, and not in the fifty-nine of the associated banks. The first rule which the Committee of Nine present to the associated banks for adoption is as follows: "No bank shall pay or procure to be paid interest upon deposits." This is said to be a clear and unwarrantable interference with the individual rights of a national bank, and would tend to drive away capital from the City, and lessen the transactions of the bank, and the consequent profits to the stockholders. If a depositor averages $20,000 for a year, and the bank officers see fit to give three or four per cent. on this sum, thereby securing the use of the money by which they can themselves make three or four per cent., it is argued that it is not the business of any other bank to raise objections; if the bank fail, then its stockholders suffer, but it is not likely that a bank will pay interest unless it can afford to. If a bank is not managed well enough to take money on deposit, and give two or three per cent. for the use of the "average," most people, it is urged, will not only be unwilling, but afraid to deposit in it at all. The savings bank deposits will naturally be entirely withdrawn from national banks which now derive a large advantage from these sums, upon which they are willing to pay a low rate of interest. The second rule is that, "No checks shall be certified until the full amount is first deposited." This is looked upon by some as another interference with details in bank management, which will not only prove of no advantage, but a positive loss to a great part of the banks if it is adopted. The banks do not propose to keep each other from discounting a merchant's paper until they have a chattel mortgage on his goods, or have them piled up in the vault. They take his note with the proper indorsements because they believe in his honesty and ability to pay. What is the difference, it is asked, in the case of the stock broker? If the bank official believes that a broker's check is not good, and that he is tricky and dishonorable he will not certify it. The transactions in regard to notes and certified checks are much of the same nature. Credit is extended by the banks in both cases, and without wise and prudent management on the part of the Cashier or President, loss is certain to ensue in either over-certification or in discounting paper. It is for the bank officer to know his customer and his resources. All Clearing-house laws ever devised, would not save a bank from loss at the hands of faithless and incompetent officers. The third rule reads, that "checks upon Associated Banks only shall be received on deposit." This leaves a bank in the position of disobliging customers who wish checks upon other banks placed to their credit. The bank has every opportunity of knowing that the check presented is perfectly good, and that the customer will protect it from loss, yet "red tapeism" forces the bank to disoblige the applicant, and perhaps lose a paying account. Precisely why one bank should not receive checks upon places outside of New-York City and fix its rates of discount to suit its own convenience and that of its customers, is not known. In the fourth rule, the Clearing-house Committee propose to take care of that detail of banking business, and regulate the rate of discount. The remaining rules are of no special interest to the banking community, nor to the public. In the first four the details of the banking business are pretty thoroughly taken care of by the Clearing-house Association, and it is not very clear what is left for the President, Directors, and Cashier of each bank to do except to mind orders from the Associated Banks. Altogether it is regarded by a large section of the banking community as an attempt to consolidate the banks, and this cannot very well be done legally without the consent of all the stockholders.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

Biedeman & Co. have commenced a suit against Daniel Drew for $180,000 on account of bad faith, as they allege, in his dealings with them, and in connection with Bischoffsheim. They allege that Mr. Drew agreed to help them take care of Canton stock and maintain the price. Instead of doing so he unloaded his stock on the market, to their great inconvenience and loss. The papers were filed on Saturday.

THE COAL-MINING REGIONS.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AT SCRANTON—BUSINESS RECOVERING FROM ITS FORMER DEPRESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

Although, to some extent, there exists here a feeling of uneasiness and anxiety with regard to the future, the financial difficulties which have been felt with such force in other parts of the State have not had any very serious effect on the business community in this vicinity. It is true, there has been considerable difficulty experienced in carrying out operations of a financial character, which has naturally reacted upon all other affairs; but for all that business generally has maintained, through the trying times of the past six weeks, a healthier tone than was expected. Here, as at Wilkesbarre, the principal interest is centred in coal-mining, which gives employment and support to the greater part of the population of the city. The mines have been and are still kept open, although the product has been considerably reduced by a curtailment of the working hours. It was deemed better, in the interests of all operators, miners, and laborers, to adopt this reduction of time, and consequently the amount to be paid for wages, than to suspend the workings altogether. The men, generally, have cheerfully accepted the situation, and deem themselves fortunate in having any work to do, while they hear of the thousands out of employment in other parts of the country. Among the operators the belief appears to be pretty general that the worst trouble has been seen, and that from now matters will begin to improve. They say that although their business has been greatly affected by the stoppage of so many iron furnaces and mills, yet the demand for anthracite coal in the larger cities must continue through the Winter. By this means it is anticipated that the miners can be kept in employment through the Winter months. It is also argued that the demand must be kept up, as the quantities now held in the large cities and towns are smaller than ever was known to be the case in previous years at this season. There also appears to be an opinion gaining ground that the iron-masters will resume operations very shortly, which will bring them also into the coal market as large buyers. There is generally a more hopeful feeling creeping over all in any way connected with business in this region, which greatly tends toward bringing about increased confidence. The banks, too, are said to be manifesting considerable more disposition than was the case even a week ago to assist their customers, and discounts are to-day obtained with more ease, although rates remain about the same. This action on their part has been brought about, it is said, by the increased feeling of security exhibited by the people, who are once more beginning to place their money in the banks. There is unquestionably a large amount of business done by all the banking houses in the shape of renewals, but even these are granted with more cheerfulness than they were a few days since. Business men are still complaining that collections are made with difficulty; they say, however, that their smaller customers are paying their accounts with more promptness than was anticipated. The fitting out and commissioning of the numerous iron-clads and other steam-ships belonging to the navy is looked upon as another favorable omen for the coal trade. The signs that the railway companies will very soon be giving orders for all kinds of supplies are, it is generally thought, daily increasing, and as soon as such orders come in many of the iron works which are now idle will again be started in full life. Even now the iron trade along the Lehigh Valley, which probably suffered as badly as any from the panic, shows signs of improvement, for some two or three of the large works which were closed up entirely are now making preparations to set their fires going again, and their managers announce their intention of recommencing operations next week. The class which appears to be suffering the most from existing circumstances are undoubtedly the retail store-keepers; their business has fallen off most materially, and, in fact, they are doing scarcely anything. They, in turn, are buying no goods, and in place of paying their accounts in cash, they are giving their notes at thirty and sixty days, with the understanding that, should they be unable to meet them at maturity, they are to be renewed. They do not look for any improvement before the turn of the year, being convinced that at the present time the people are economizing in every possible form.

At the mines in this neighborhood the only dismissals that have taken place have been of men who were engaged in sinking new shafts and opening up prospective openings and seams. This work there is now no disposition to push until there is a better condition of affairs. A number of carpenters, mechanics, and laborers are thus thrown out of work, but the proportion to the total number of men employed is very small. The men at most of the collieries are paid in cash, although in one or two instances only one-half money is paid, credit being given to the men at the stores for the balance. Among the iron foundries, machine shops, and rolling mills wages have been generally reduced ten to twelve per cent., and the corps of men brought down to the lowest possible minimum. The masters are complaining of their inability to procure payment of their accounts, but appear to think that business will soon improve, as they are now receiving a few small orders.

The employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have so far been made to feel the pressure of the times by having a reduction made in their wages. Conductors have been reduced $5 per month, brakesmen 15 cents per day, engineers $5, and firemen $3 per month. The hands working in the car-shops, locomotive works, and, in fact, in all the shops of the company, have also been reduced in wages about twelve per cent., and in hours to nine.

AN INDIAN WITCH STONED TO DEATH.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* of Nov. 11 says: "At sunset on the evening of Oct. 31, Az-sup-pee-ah-wy-pah, an aged witch, was stoned to death a short distance beyond Smith's Ranch, in Pine Nut Valley, in the State of Nevada. This woman, who was between forty and fifty years of age, and who leaves a husband and many descendants in the tribe, was accused of having caused the death of many of her relatives and others by witchcraft. No one could dream of her but what sickness and death were the speedy results. Her son-in-law died from the effects of such a dream some five years since, and but for the earnest entreaties of Johnson Sides and others at the time, she would have been hurled from the top of a lofty cliff. A year ago a young niece of Sam Nappio, of Genoa, died from the witchcraft of this old woman, and she would have been dispatched by that distinguished warrior at the time, but that she sought safety in flight. Another Indian died at Pyramid Lake from her fatal influence, and an attempt was made to capture and kill her, but she eluded the pursuit of the enraged warriors. The matter was taken up and discussed in the grand council in Pine Nut Valley, and the result was the appointment of a large detail to stone her to death, which was done the same day, the unfortunate old woman being placed in the centre of a large ring formed by the detail, armed with stones. She was beaten to a pulp and left unburied. At first her husband felt somewhat outraged, and threatened to 'clean out the whole tribe,' but on being told all the circumstances, and it being intimated to him that 'he'd better let that job out,' he cooled down and joined with the other relatives of the deceased in expressing satisfaction with the killing, all of them saying that it ought to have been done long ago."

WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED TAXATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There are some indications that attempts will be made to secure additional revenue from taxation. Among the subjects suggested for taxation are tea and coffee, and for increase are distilled spirits and tobacco. The restoration of the tax upon tea and coffee would increase the revenue about $18,000,000. It is urged in this connection that coffee is higher to-day than it was when it was placed upon the free list, a result it is claimed which is due to the enhanced export duty levied by the Cuban authorities. An increase of ten cents per gallon upon distilled spirits, and of four cents per pound upon tobacco, would yield an additional revenue of about $7,000,000. It is believed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the increase of taxation upon these two articles would not make the total tax so great as to increase the inducement for frauds. The duty upon tea and coffee, and of the increased taxes upon distilled spirits and tobacco, would yield about $31,000,000 of additional revenue.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

With respect to the statement printed in the New-York *Tribune* as a dispatch from here, that the financial condition of the Government continues daily to grow worse, and that the Treasury is practically bankrupt, it may be stated the Treasury Department has to-day a reserve of $39,000,000 in legal tenders, and $80,000,000 in gold. The actual amount of legal-tender notes outstanding on Saturday, Nov. 22, was $364,772,231, which includes $3,000,000 in cash in the Treasury. Deducting from this sum the $356,000,000 of minimum legal tender circulation, it will appear that up to Saturday last there had been issued from the $44,000,000 legal tender reserves only $5,000,000. This leaves a balance of $39,000,000 of legal tenders available from the maximum circulation of $400,000,000. There were besides in the vaults of the Treasury, $80,000,000 gold. The only gold which the Treasury will need to use between this date and Jan. 1 will be $26,000,000 to pay the January interest on the public debt. The $5,000,000 of called bonds which are to be redeemed before Jan. 1 have already been subscribed for in bonds of the new loan, and no money will be taken from the Treasury for their redemption.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, after having examined that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to postal telegraphy, states that he is prepared to prove, when required, that the average cost of dispatches in this country is less than in Europe. The Western Union has had two experts in Europe the entire Summer gathering the latest information upon the subject, preparatory to action by Congress.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Directors appointed to examine and report upon the completed portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad are expected to submit their report to-morrow. It is stated that they recommend the acceptance by the Government of the section which they examined.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Large quantities of public documents ordered by the last Congress await the disposal of members. Since the abolition of the franking privilege a comparatively small number of the books printed have been used, and the Government Printing Office, for this reason, has not at all times been working on full time since July 1st. It is expected, however, that all the official reports ordered will be completed for the opening of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is represented as saying that he had written the portion of his Message having reference to the finances, but that he had not read it to any Member of his Cabinet.

DEATH OF A YOUNG INDIAN GIRL.

Miss Minnie Tappen, an Indian girl, sixteen years of age, a survivor of the Chivington massacre in Wyoming, some years since, died this morning at Howard University. After that massacre she was adopted into the family of Special Commissioner S. F. Tappen, and subsequently the Government provided for her education. She had made rapid progress, and was very bright.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTORS.

An erroneous impression is prevalent in some parts of the country that under the late rulings of the Interior Department all inchoate pre-emption rights are assignable. This is a serious error. Careful inquiry shows that the rulings and practice of the department are as follows: In accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of "Myers vs. Croft," it is held that in cases where no inhibition or assignment is contained in a statute giving special pre-emption rights, (such as the act of July 23, 1866, authorizing pre-emption entries by bona-fide purchasers under rejected Mexican grants) the right of pre-emption is assignable or inheritable. But in cases arising under the General Pre-emption law, which *does* contain such an inhibition, no right of assignment exists or can be recognized prior to entry. It is desirable, however, that the public should understand (what seems to be little known) that the practice of the department under Commissioner Wilson and his predecessors has been modified in a very important particular, namely, so as to now hold that *after* an entry has been perfected under the general Pre-emption laws, the duplicate receipt may be assigned, and a patent will be issued to the assignee.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE.

Col. D. W. Munn, of Illinois, a prominent candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the House, is now in Washington. He is at present Internal Revenue Supervisor for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Col. A. H. Markland, General Agent for the Post Office Department for the Western States, is also here as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms. There are several others, including J. W. Dwyer, and the present incumbent, Mr. Ordway, all striving to the same end. The candidates for Postmaster of the House are equally numerous. There seems to be no doubt of the re-election of the Speaker, Clerk, and Doorkeeper without opposition; at least no opposition candidates have yet been named.

MEMBERS ARRIVING.

Members of Congress continue to arrive; there are probably twenty or thirty of them now here. Prices for board show no abatement, but in some cases an increase over those of the former session.

THE REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The report of the Controller of the Currency will not be ready till the meeting of Congress, on account of the non-receipt of the special reports of Oct. 13 and Nov. 1. In order to make abstracts of these reports as fast as received, the clerical force of the office has been ordered to work after office hours and in the evenings.

DECREASED EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information. The exports of the following articles from Great Britain to the United States in the ten months ending October, 1873, as compared with the same period in 1872, were:

Principal Articles.	Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872.	Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1873.
Cotton Manufactures—Piece goods	£3,248,514	£2,496,972
Earthen and china ware	£659,005	£595,553
Haberdashery	£1,257,016	£1,193,387
Hardware and cutlery	£788,523	£685,044
Iron, pig, tons	175,816	96,395
Iron, bar, bolt, and rod, tons	58,174	22,223
Iron, railroad, tons	410,019	160,036
Iron, hoop, sheet, and boiler, tons	27,592	17,430
Tin plates, tons	78,633	76,415
Steel, tons	19,516	16,594
Lead, tons	7,023	2,585
Linen piece goods	£3,221,770	£2,676,081
Silks	£142,084	£72,100
Ribbons	£58,446	£49,645
Mixed goods	£182,133	£73,759
Spirits, gallons	149,034	144,186
Wool, pounds	1,773,251	730,461
Woolens	£1,185,907	£1,084,178
Worsted stuffs	£3,821,575	£3,677,369
Carpets	£1,130,632	£760,295

THE RECENT RHODE ISLAND TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mary Bose, who was killed by her lover on Thursday night, returned a verdict, last night, of deliberate murder against Fritz Poehler, who fatally wounded himself with some weapon with which he killed the girl. The funeral of the girl took place this afternoon at the German Lutheran Church, and was attended by a very large concourse of people. Poehler was also buried this afternoon under the direction of a committee of the German Turners' Society, of which he was a member.

THE LETTER OF A BANK OFFICER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though averse to newspaper controversy, which is rarely profitable, I ask space to answer briefly the arguments of a "Bank Officer," in your columns of Saturday last.

That gold is not worth more than par as compared with all other values, is generally admitted, and universal experience has shown that when worth no more than par, it passes from hand to hand. It is true that when the amount is limited, speculators may lock up, and obtain a premium for it. Thus, of late, the possibility of a war with Spain, and of a further greenback issue by the Government, has stopped the downward movement and again given an artificial value to gold. When these clouds disappear gold will again fall. The foreign demand for our produce has not yet ceased, and the cotton crop has hardly been touched, while there are indications that the importations will be greatly restricted.

The law of demand and supply to which "Bank Officer" refers, but which he entirely disregards in his argument, must settle the price of gold, and as there is no demand for coin from the public for any purposes except duties, and the supply increases daily, there must be a fall. The banks are chiefly responsible for retarding this fall by the false and improper practice of lending upon gold, thereby increasing the discredit of their own issues. "Bank Officer" says that "unless compulsorily so kept at par (that is, by Government resumption) gold will never be freely circulated by the people."

That gold will float without compulsion when at par is shown by the fact that in France it does now so float, though at a slight premium. When the paper-circulating medium is not large enough for the daily transactions of life, the coin hoarded must come out—man will not go hungry or naked while he has a dollar in his pocket, even if that dollar happen to be gold. Whether the circulating medium is too large or not is a matter only to be settled by experiment. Certainly the withdrawal of greenbacks and their redemption by the Government will not make it any larger.

The demand for money is still active at the West, and the South will soon be urgent in its calls to move the cotton. Meanwhile Great Britain shows that she has no disposition to withhold coin, but, on the contrary, prefers to aid in the importation of produce and cotton by lowering the rate of discount.

"Knickerbocker" has never proposed any other legislation than the authority or instruction of Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury to *begin the redemption of greenbacks*, believing that as the paper is withdrawn gold will come out to take its place. This involves the repeal of the resolution of the 23d January, 1868, "suspending any further contraction."

The proposition of "Bank Officer" are, first, that "the Government should declare and resume specie payments." "Knickerbocker" proposes that it shall make no declaration whatever, but that it proceed to redeem its greenback issues just so far as it can be done without affecting values. If gold be at par no values can be affected; but there is a vast difference between this gradual restoration of coin to our circulating medium and the *declaration* of the Government that it will henceforth and in all cases pay coin for its notes. The very fact of its inability would precipitate the run for coin. The experience of "Bank Officer" must have taught him this. No doubt it would be convenient for all the bank officers that Government should resume first. It was their highest ambition in 1861 to "hold out as long as the Government," though their courage did not hold out, and they stopped specie payment still owing the Government some $8,000,000 of the $150,000,000 loan which they had promised to make, and with quite specie enough with which to keep their engagement.

"Bank Officer" proposes, secondly, that the Government shall prevent the inflation which would arise by the monetizing of gold by the sale of bonds for greenbacks. What bonds has the Government for sale? Surely, none. Is it worth while to make a new debt to pay the old one? Why not retire the greenbacks as they come into the Treasury, as Mr. Secretary McCulloch did? But, after all, "Bank Officer" here recognizes that gold will flow into circulation after resumption—"Knickerbocker" that it will flow into circulation pro rata with redemption. The law of demand and supply will bring out coin when money is dear, and when there is no profit, present or future, in holding it. The real point of difference between "Knickerbocker" and "Bank Officer" is whether the Treasury shall *declare* resumption and take the chance of maintaining itself with the small stock of coin, and the large amount of paper in the country, or whether it shall gradually strengthen the circulating medium preparatory to such a step.

To state the question is to answer it. There is no room for doubt or argument.

KNICKERBOCKER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MAGAZINE PROPERTY.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, proposing to relinquish the business of magazine publishing, have sold their periodicals, the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday*, to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New-York, and Messrs. H. D. Houghton & Co., of the Riverside Press; and *Our Young Folks* to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New-York, publishers of the new juvenile *St. Nicholas*. It is understood that this important transfer of the magazines, with which the Boston house has been so long identified, involves a large sum of money, and has been made upon terms which are regarded by all parties as mutually advantageous.

In relinquishing this branch of their business, Messrs. Osgood & Co. have in mind the concentration of their attention upon their large list of books, comprising the writings of the best known authors of America and England, with all of whom they will retain their present relations. They will also be able to devote themselves more fully to the publication of works connected with the new movement in favor of art education. Prof. Walter Smith's drawing-books and the heliotype reproduction of standard works of art, which are important elements in this movement, have already been introduced into numerous institutions of learning, and into many cities in all parts of the country.

The January issues of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday* will appear with the imprint of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton and the Riverside Press. Mr. Howells will continue to edit the *Atlantic*, and there will be no change in its general character or management in consequence of the change in proprietors. Mr. Aldrich will still edit *Every Saturday*, and in both these periodicals the programme already announced for 1874 will be carried out. *Our Young Folks* will be joined with *St. Nicholas*, and will therefore disappear from the list of Boston periodicals. The leading features announced by its late proprietors for 1874, (including Mr. Trowbridge's serial story,) will be incorporated with the rich programme already offered by Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., the publishers of *St. Nicholas*.

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 254 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph will protect your valuables during these hard times. No. 7 Murray st.

Furs Re-Lined, Cleaned, and Altered at SHAYNE'S FUR MANUFACTORY, Broadway and 10th st., (opposite Stewart's.)

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Landborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 19 RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives, friends of the family, Manhattan Lodge No. 62, A. F. and A. M., of New-York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 221 Mercer st., and from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., at 12½ o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873, AGNES DOUGLAS, a native of Dunkeld, Scotland, 66 years of age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her brother, Alex. Douglas, No. 352 West 43d st.

EDGAR.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 22, FRANCIS P. EDGAR.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HALLOCK.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 23, Mrs. DEIDAME HALLOCK, aged 83 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. G. Hallock, No. 253 East Broadway. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HEGEMAN.—On Sunday morning, JOHN HEGEMAN, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—At his residence in Hudson, N. Y., on the morning of the 23d inst., Rev. EDWIN HOLMES, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Rev. John McC. Holmes, D. D., and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend his funeral in the First Reformed Church of Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On Friday, the 21st inst., of consumption, BLANCHE, wife of Wm. T. Jones, Jr., and eldest daughter of the late Reuben Hallet, of Wilmington, N. C.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 931 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

McRILL.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, HELEN McRILL, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Darius R. Mangam, No. 26 West 50th st., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On Sunday morning, of pneumonia, CAROLINE RICHARDS, (native of England,) aged 35 years.

Her friends and those of her nephew, James Rowe, are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st.

TISE.—At his residence, Bergen and Glenwood avs., Jersey City Heights, GEORGE TISE, aged 93 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Reformed Church, (adjoining his late residence,) on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS, AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.

New-York and Brooklyn ladies of the better classes who are particular about the garments they wear, and are always sure to find the places where choice goods can be purchased, are patronizing the house of C. C. SHAYNE & CO., importers and manufacturers of fine Furs, corner Broadway and 10th st., (opposite Stewart's.) This firm has attained the reputation of being the leading fashionable resort for reliable and elegant Furs. Their goods are made up in the latest and most fashionable style from selected skins taken in the season when the fur is strictly prime, and are thoroughly deodorized and properly dressed before being made into garments. Frequently ladies have Furs, of which the best of care has been taken to keep the moths out. To all outward appearance the Furs were reliable when purchased, but after being used a short time the fur turned light and came off, and no precaution would keep the moths out. The reason moths got in the Furs was not from neglect of care, but because they were made from skins not properly dressed and thoroughly deodorized before being made into garments. Unless skins are thoroughly cured and dressed before being used for manufacturing, the pelt will breed worms for its own destruction, and the fleece will be peculiarly attractive to moths and are sure to become worthless in a short time, no matter how fine the furs may be or how handsome they may look after being made up.

There are a great many such furs sold every season by dealers who know no more about the goods they are selling than the customer who buys. The dealers have no desire to deceive their customers; they sell the goods as they bought them. As a general thing the goods are bought at auction cheap, and are sold cheap. All the dealer cares for is the profit. They advertise at attractive prices, and the panic is a good excuse to sell just such goods. Panic prices! Panic prices! are advertised so much that people commence to believe that they can buy gold dollars for fifty cents; in fact, all they think of is to buy cheap. They forget that the best is the cheapest, particularly in furs, and that good goods cannot be purchased at the price of poor ones.

Bear in mind that furs are something you don't buy every season, so that it is best to be sure that you get good ones when you do purchase. To have durable furs, whether high priced or low priced, buy those made from skins properly cured and dressed before being made into garments; they will wear well and give satisfaction. Better pay a fair price for reliable and durable goods, and be assured they are good, than buy inferior goods because they appear cheap.

Messrs. SHAYNE & CO. prefer selling strictly first-class goods which will give satisfaction to the wearer rather than sell trashy goods simply to get the name of being cheap. They have, however, in consequence of the severe times marked down their goods to a very small margin above the cost of manufacturing, so that really elegant and reliable furs can be purchased at actual bargains.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH ST., NEW-YORK. THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

The Trustees of this institution again appeal to the friends of the house for assistance. The financial troubles have, to some extent, affected the contributions, and the house is now in debt more than $10,000. Though the funds are entirely inadequate for the support of the house, yet the work does not diminish to any great extent. The poor children are still crowding to our tables, and a most earnest appeal is made for help. To show what is being done by the House of Industry, the following statement for the past year is submitted:

More than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND meals have been given.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND pounds of bread, besides vegetables, groceries, &c., used in the house and given to the out-door poor.

An average of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY children daily at the tables.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CHILDREN are now living in the House.

Our average expense is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a day, for which the institution is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

We shall be very thankful for anything you can do for the House. Food, second-hand clothing, as well as money, will be very gratefully received. The safest way of remitting is by check drawn to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until 1 o'clock, when dinner will be served. At 2 o'clock the children will return to the chapel, when the exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, &c., will be continued till about 4 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the annual dinner to the outside poor, irrespective of sex, color, or age, will be given. Nowhere else can such a sight be witnessed; and some 1,500 men, women, and children were fed here last year. Anything to aid us for this dinner will be very thankfully accepted, as the crowd will probably be larger still this year.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit us.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, Pres't. GEO. F. BETTS, Sec.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN, A. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHARLES ELY, MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, D. LYDIG SUYDAM.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

IN THE PRESENT CENTURY ONLY, AND principally within the past half, has the active principle of vegetable drugs become known; but, with all the research and investigations, there has not been any medicine discovered for the cure of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and CALCULUS formations. These are admitted facts by the most eminent in the medical profession, as well as the additional one, that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is a SPECIFIC in all of them. Price, 60 cents. Pamphlets, with letters and cures, by Dr. A. H. HEATH, true. Offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

AT ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE, NO. 304 MULberry st., the children of the Sunday-school, the Day Nursery, and the Free Reading-room are expecting to receive their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Their many friends will please send money or provisions early to Sister Ellen.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The [illegible] first annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, at 8 P. M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Invincible Galop," E. Kate Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35c., Lancers, 40c., Waltz, 60c.; "Joshua Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Aida," by Wels, 75c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring" Waltz, 30c.; "Hunya di Lamio" March, 35c.; "Katy Galop," Stuckenholz, 30c.; "Yachtsman's Song," Wels, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Republican Hall, corner of 23d st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order, HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEO. W. LYON, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 22, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Richard H. Henry, Esq., Referee, Nicholas R. Conner sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.4 by 102.2, situate on East Eightieth street, south side, 165.10 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $1,000 over and above mortgage incumbrances amounting, with interest, to $13,450, making the total price realized $14,450. The purchaser was Herman L. Schaffer, plaintiff in the legal action. No other business in real estate was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has given signs of a little more life, for, at the public sales, although all of a legal nature, effected each day at the Exchange, the attendance has been better than of late, and bidding has been more active. The property sold has in most instances, however, brought low figures—in fact a good deal lower than the same realty would have brought if offered six months ago. The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 22, amounts to $242,900—the largest business transacted in the auction line for three months past. The corresponding figures for last week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 15, were $225,810. There is a better feeling, also, on the street, with an increased inquiry for lots, and a good deal of business could be done at private contract if owners were inclined to make more concessions as to values. Some sales have, however, been effected, and, in addition to those reported during the week, Wm. H. Rayner reports having sold a plot of four full lots, two on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, and two on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 75 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $140,000 cash. From this time forward, although prices generally will fail to some extent, unless something unforeseen occurs, we look for an increased business in real estate, and a better state of affairs than has marked the market since the beginning of the Fall season.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

The sales of the present week are all but one of a legal character, and with one or two exceptions of no special importance. This being Thanksgiving week business is thereby somewhat interrupted. All the auctions noticed, unless otherwise stated, will be held at the Exchange, and the following is a list of the transactions in detail:

To-day, Monday, Nov. 24.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house with lot, 25 by 100, No. 212 Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 93.9 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard roof iron bank building, with lot 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale; M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee; of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the leasehold premises No. 109 East Eleventh street, north side, 98.3 feet east of Fourth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement Mansard-roof brick house upon the front thereof, and brick building in rear. Term of lease, ten years from May 1, 1874, with renewal for twenty-one years. Ground rent $175 per annum; premises now rent for $1,400 per year.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 23.6 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 67.1 feet south of One hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 21.10 by 98.9, No. 75 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 265.7 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 425 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Friday, Nov. 28.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under three several decrees, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house with lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 115 feet west of Seventh avenue; one house with lot, 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 213.7 feet west of Fifth avenue, and four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, and one lot, same size, adjoining above in rear on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Samuel A. Reed, Esq., Referee, of the following extensive list of valuable City real estate: Ten three-story brick stores, with lots, each 19.9 by 50, on First avenue, west side, taking in the block front between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; ten three-story, high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 19.9 by 60, on Prospect place, east side, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, in rear of the stores above described; seven three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each about 17.6 by 75, on Prospect place, west side, commencing on the north-west corner of Fortieth street, opposite above; and six three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17 by 75, on East Forty-first street, south-west corner of Prospect place. This auction is the most important announced for the week.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.7 by 100.5, on west Fifty-seventh street, north side, 89 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 308.4 feet west of Avenue A.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of five houses and lots on Mercer street, east side, 25 feet south of Bleecker street, the first lot being in size 25 by 100, and the other four lots each 20 by 85. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue, lot 25 by 131.3 by 25 by 133.6. Also, similar sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 124 Broome street, north side, 84 feet east of Pitt street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 92 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, L. E. Kellogg, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 200 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——, Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house in White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situated on Willis avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Nicholas R. Conner.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 80th st., s. s., 165.10 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16.4x102.2 .... $14,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

Broome st., No. 218, s. s., 93 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 26x75 .... $33,000

Cherry st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Rutgers st., 21x137; Cherry st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Rutgers st., 21x90.1 36,000

Water st., s. s., No. 55, 28.2x85.10; Broadway, s. e. corner of 59th st., thence s. along Broadway 50.5x still s. along Broadway, 57.5x e., 114.8x n., 100.5 ft. to 59th st., x w. 114.10; 11th av., e. s., extending from 129th to 130th sts., 199.10x100; 10th av., e. s., equit. dist. 215th and 216th sts.; thence e. 200x s., 150 ft. to centre line, 215th st. x w. 250 ft., to center 10th av., x n. 150x e. to beginning, 1-6 part; 10th av., corner line, e. s. extending from centre line of 214th st., to centre line of 215th st., 280x250; 10th av., n. w. corner of 215th st., centre lines; thence w. 450x n. 280 to centre line, 216x e. to land of Isaac Dyckman, x again e. to centre line of 9th av., x s. along av. to beginning; 212th st., n. s., centre line, 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x180; 213th st., s. s., centre line, 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x130; intersection n. w. s. Harlem River and centre line 214th st., thence w. along street to a point 150 ft. w. of 9th av., x s. 130 ft., x w. 150 ft., x s. 130 ft., to centre line 213th st., x e. 150 ft., x s. 200 ft. to centre line 212th st., x e. to Harlem River to beginning; intersection n. w. s. Harlem River and centre line 211th st., thence w. along street to a point 150 ft. w. of 9th av., x s. to land of Isaac Dyckman, x e. to Harlem River, x n. to beginning, with water privileges in front of river property; intersection centre line 214th st. and original high-water line, Harlem River; thence s. to centre line 219th st., x thence 169 ft. to exterior bulk-head line, x n. 521.4 ft. to centre line 214th st., x e. 149 ft. to beginning, 1-6 part; intersection centre line 211th st. and original high-water line, Harlem River; thence e. 138.6 ft. to exterior bulk-head line, x s. 123.9 ft., x s. 207 ft., x n. to point beginning, 1-6 part; excepting from above property land designated for streets; 49th st., n. s., 372 ft. w. of 6th av., 22x100.4 1-6 part 100,000

[illegible] st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9 11,000

[illegible] st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9 18,000

[illegible] st., n. s., 262 ft. w. of 8th av., 21x98.9 23,000

[illegible] st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th av., wid. 50x100.5; 58th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th av., wid. 50x100.5 140,000

[illegible] st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x100.5; [illegible] st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 375x100.5; 10th av., s. e. corner 62d st., 100.5x [illegible] .... [illegible]

[illegible] st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 33.4x100.5 .... [illegible]

[illegible] st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11 .... [illegible]

112th st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.11 .... [illegible]

127th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th av., wid. 25x [illegible] 2,750

11th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 47th st., 15.5x80 9,000

11th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 52d st., 25.1x100 8,000

LEASES.

Centre st., Nos. 81, 83, 85, (second and third floors,) 5½ years, per year $3,200

2d av., No. 553, 4 years, per year 1,800

58th st., n. s., between Lexington and 3d avs., Winken's brewery, 1 year 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE in Orange, N. J., near Prospect-st.; neighborhood first-class; convenient to depot. Apply to ROBERT APPLETON, JR., & CO., Woolens, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE IN 22D st., near 10th av.; terms very easy.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE TO RENT on Gramercy Park, for the Winter or longer; newly furnished; glass, china, linen, &c; rent very moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO rent on North Washington square, near 5th av.; 28.6x100, with large stable in rear; moderate rent.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 34 East 10th st., near Broadway; all the modern improvements and in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 13 Clinton place, (8th st.)
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WASHINGTON place, near Mercer st.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND STUDIOS in the building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER IN FIRST-class buildings, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 763 BROADWAY, with elegant show window.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 42 UNIVERSITY place to let for business.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH STORE FRONT No. 11 Clinton place, (8th st.)
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

A FARM WANTED—OF ABOUT 150 ACRES, within two hours, by rail, of New-York City; must be good pasture-land, fit for raising stock, and have sufficient level ground—say twenty-five acres—on which to make an exercising track; a costly or fashionable place, with fine residence, not needed. Address CASH, Box No. 3,452 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894	$1,692,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years	300,000
Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	225,000
Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1904	500,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, Committee.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.
Also other choice Stocks and Bonds,
Paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK,
bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustees and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on [illegible] inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order.
C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

87	588	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	617	1,189	1,646	2,243
80	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
290	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

7s.—CITY OF NEW-YORK 7s,
DUE IN 1890.
FOR SALE AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. K. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 118 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of December next, and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the board.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMPANY on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS .... OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. [illegible], Actuary.
T. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND HER companion, either in the same capacity or as a competent thoroughly domesticated housekeeper; an excellent care-taker of children, and refined and conscientious in her duties; aged twenty-nine. Address B., No. 178 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, families can select their servants, either French, German, English, Irish, at moderate wages, for City or country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, large selection competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, well-recommended, active, neat, and obliging disposition; she will prove a valuable servant for a gentleman's family. Inquire for A. R., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is neat in her person and work; has good reference, and willing to work for reduced wages; is capable of filling the place of an experienced male waiter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, who is good nurse and seamstress; has two years' references; wages very moderate. Can be seen at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, respectable girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is also a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the ironing or to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 108 East 18th st., after 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 24th.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Call at No. 76 3d av., near 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent girl, who is not afraid of work. To be seen at No. 69 6th av. Free to employer.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Call for two days at 207 West 18th st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN lady, in any position of trust in a gentleman's family; would be a companion to a lady; would leave the City. Address Miss A., No. 224 West 24th st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS,	IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS,	GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS,	FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c.	SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestant, one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., below 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, who understands every branch of the culinary art; has five years' from one place, beside other City reference; can cook for boarding-house or hotel; capable of filling the place of a man cook; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work of a small family; or chamber-work and waiting in a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands cooking; is an excellent baker; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety; is careful and obliging; will assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman; has a child thirteen years old; will work with her mother, or will do the work of the house; good cook; good washer; understands the care of milk and butter; superior bread-maker; go to any part of the country; wages moderate; very best reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; SHE IS A superior cook and superior woman; can do all kinds of cooking, English, French, &c.; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, pastries, creams, get up nice French side dishes; excellent baker; lived in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS professed cook; can do all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has ten years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS French cooking; would like a place in a French family, or any other; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; a Protestant woman who perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker; City reference. Apply at No. 328 East 21st st., first flight, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, washer, and ironer, a situation in a private family in City or country; is a good bread-maker; would do house-work; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.; no charge to ladies.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT WOMAN; sober, honest, and well recommended; can do all sorts of cooking, soups, meats, game, larding; wages, $18; is well recommended from her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable thorough servant, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in the best style; is a first-class laundress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable and well recommended; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook in a small private family; excellent baker; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO do some washing; excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 20th st. near 6th av.; ring second bell three times.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; soups, meats, game, boning and larding; all kinds of creams; City or country; reference. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain cook or laundress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 27th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES GOOD variety of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker, and a good meat and game cook; good references; wages, $25. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK, TO WASH AND IRON; IS A good plain cook, and will go in the country if necessary. To be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter and fitter will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day. Inquire in the store, or address No. 608 3d av., near 40th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL family by an experienced English girl; good reference. Call at 421 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HAS AT THE FRENCH OFFICE.—FRENCH waitresses and seamstresses, cooks, nurses, maids, waitermen and coachmen, housekeepers, and governesses. At No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WITH FIRST-class reference as housekeeper, companion to a lady, or copyist. Address "Htoob," 463 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG GERMAN girl, who is a plain cook, good laundress, and not afraid to work; home preferred rather than wages; a chance for a family to engage the advertiser. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL, who is a good plain cook, washes and irons well, and will be generally useful in any capacity; will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 705 8th av. from 10 to 3.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on several machines; best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID AND seamstress; dresses hair well, and is good on dresses. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; speaks German, and has good references; is a perfect maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has good reference; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY DESIRABLE PERSON, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has four years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is an excellent laundress; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at No. 340 East 23d st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is fond of children; can take full charge of an infant; has the best of City reference for ability and character; neat and cheerful disposition. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for F. R.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY-recommended young Protestant English woman for young or growing children; can take entire charge of an infant; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate and dress-make; very kind, pleasant, and agreeable to children and all others. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE OR ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-WORK. —By a neat, tidy woman, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a plain seamstress, and understands chamber-work; is willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY genteel young English girl; tidy, pleasant, and obliging; is a good seamstress, and a careful chamber-maid; waitress. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND USEFUL woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children, or would take care of an invalid lady; best City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 201 Front st., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMBER-maid—In a private family; can be well recommended. Call or address E. B., No. 152 Lexington av., corner 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; has good experience in the care of infants and grown children; City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson or Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to light chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 43 East 52d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 649 6th av., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-maid; or will wait on a lady, as she has done so for several years. Can be seen at No 63 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; highly respectable; recommended as waitress; can get up salads and take the entire charge of silver in the best manner; very neat, willing, obliging, sober, honest, and capable; or would take chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of city references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business perfectly in either capacity; has unexceptional references; city or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is careful and obliging; can be highly recommended from her last employer; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; can take entire charge of a dining-room; best City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS WAITRESS; first-class reference. Apply at No. 668 3d-av., third floor, front.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 884 6th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN solicits fine washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or cleaning; best City references. Call or address No. 212 West 37th st., second floor.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS Grain would like an engagement with some first-class house where his services would be of value. Address Grain, West-side *Times* Office, 308 West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR USEFUL MAN.—By an English Protestant young man; good, careful driver, excellent groom, understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c., or would take charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; very highly recommended; honest, sober, very industrious, and obliging; country or City. Address No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Irishman, aged eighteen years, with good recommendations, at low wages; can take care of horses, drive, help in garden, sweep, clean boots, also silver, build fires, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS THE best reference for honesty and sobriety; is a good groom and careful driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call at or send to No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of reference. Address S. T., Box No. 50 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS,	COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN,	VALETS,
GARDENERS,	FARMERS, &c.,

French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, who speaks a little English; can do farm-work, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wages not an object, but a home for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in all its branches; has best reference. Address G. T., Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A QUIET, INTELLIGENT Swede, who speaks but little English; can build fires, tend furnace, clean boots, sweep, take care horses, drive, milk, do farm-work, &c.; wages no object. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as porter, waiter, or to attend furnaces; three years' reference from last place. Call or address B. L. Queen, No. 151 West 52d st., rear.

TO INVALID GENTLEMEN.—A PROFESSIONAL nurse, having first-class City reference, wishes an engagement. Address E. L. H., Box No. 60 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN married man, (no children,) at moderate wages, (and board himself preferred;) is experienced in farming, milking, gardening, caring stock, driving, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German and wife; no children; speak good English, with best recommendations; man can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, wait on table, do gardening, farming, and wife all branches of house-work. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a first-class waiter; lived in the best families; lived six years in his last place; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything belonging to the business. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT Protestant Englishman as head waiter in a boarding-house or hotel; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear strict investigation; not afraid of work; no objection to go South. Call or address Steward, No. 602 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS MAN AS waiter in a private family; fully understands his business, and has the best of references from Europe and New-York. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE AND WELL-RECOMMENDED waiter in a private family; no objection to a country place. Address WILLIAMS, No. 208 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO understands his duties in every respect and has four years' unexceptionable City reference. Address J. H., Box 33 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the highest City recommendations. Call or address W. B., in the pharmacy, No. 337 6th av., corner 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

NURSERY-MAID AND COMPANION WANTED.—A widow lady, residing a short distance from the City, having three children from two and a half to six and a half years of age, would like to employ a young lady of good education and manners to take charge of her children and be a companion. To a person properly qualified a good home and situation will be offered. Address, with reference, "COUNTRY," box No. 886 Post Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—THOSE HAVING some knowledge of dry goods preferred.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference required. Call after 10 o'clock at No. 306 West 56th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREATER ATTRACTIONS

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS!

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER

IN ALL

LINES OF DRY GOODS!

Large Consignment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, Which MUST BE SOLD at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,

In addition to REDUCTIONS ALREADY MADE, have DETERMINED, in order to MAKE ROOM for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to offer THEIR IMMENSE STOCK of

LACES,	*EMBROIDERIES,*
DRESS TRIMMINGS,	*RIBBONS,*
SILKS,	*VELOURS, &c., &c.,*

At a further reduction of TEN PER CENT. on all CASH PURCHASES.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.

E. RIDLEY & SON
AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 309 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK.
LARGEST PURCHASES OF THE SEASON.

READY TO-DAY.

RETAIL.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 25 PER YARD, UP,	BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVET, $3 80 PER YARD, UP.
Gro Grain Ribbons, All Silk, Nos. 7, 9, 12, 16, At 15, 20, and 25 cts.	Long Ostrich Feathers, 45 cts. to $10. Ostrich Tips, 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At 95c. per yd.
At $1 05, at $1 25,
At $1 50, at $1 75,
At $2, at $2 45,
up. Examine.

REAL LACES, YAK AND GUIPURE, 6c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c., 75c., up.	VELVETEENS, 25c., 35c., 45c., 65c., 75c., 85c. Lot at 95c., Worth Two Dollars.

TOYS, TOYS,
FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS
OPENING EVERY DAY.

LADIES' NECK TIES.	TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, FAIR, AND SABBATH-SCHOOL MANAGERS	LADIES' SILK SCARFS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

Hamburg Edgings, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. Very Cheap.	Dress Trimmings, New Purchases. Also, Silk Fringes 50c. on the dollar.

KID GLOVES.

OUR OWN GLOVE.	at 45c. pair. One Button. Two Buttons, 50c., 75c., $1.	OUR OWN GLOVE.
"Monogram" and "Edward."	All the New Shades Gentlemen's Kid, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 50.	"Monogram" and "Edward."

Dog Skins, $1 50.
Castors, $1, $1 25.
New Styles Lined.

Yankee Notions. Embroidered Worsted Goods, 35c., 50c., 75c., up. Jewelry Ornaments, Buckles, Slides, &c.	Hosiery. 100 cases of Ladies', Misses', And Gents' Undershirts And Drawers, From 25c. to $3. We invite inspection.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

HATS and BONNETS, FELT HATS, 25c., 45c., FRENCH FELTS, All Colors, 75 Cents Each.	2,500 SILK VELVETS. ROUND HATS, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Furs, Furs, Fine Furs, Medium Furs, Low Price Furs. Bargains.	Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods under Manufacturer's Prices.

The offerings in our various departments to-day are the most important and extensive this season, and will repay examination.

Edward Ridley & Son,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Five minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.

BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.

We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New attractions. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, or SECRETS of DRESS-MAKING," mailed for 10 cents. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS with an assorted stock of fine FLOWERS, HATS, FEATHERS, and other fancy articles for ladies' wear, will dispose of them at retail for COST PRICE, as she must return immediately to France.
Mme. BRUCKEY, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—THE choicest shawls in the trade at low prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY DAY.

They are adding [illegible]

EVERY DAY.

They are making large reductions in desirable goods

EVERY DAY.

They [illegible]

Toys, Dolls, Bronzes, and fine imported Holiday Goods.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

to [illegible]

EVERY DAY,
AT
R. H. MACY & CO.'S,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CARPETS.
Upholstery Goods.
LACE CURTAINS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6TH AV.

Having purchased the entire stock of a large importing house, (bankrupt,) will offer on MONDAY at retail, the FOLLOWING FOR CASH:
MOQUETTES, $2 75.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75.
5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.
3-PLIES, $1 25.
INGRAINS, (all wool,) 60c.

ALSO,
the largest assortment of English and American oil-cloths, from one to eight yards wide, at reduced prices.

WOVEN DRUGGETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Would call special attention to this department. Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house, will sell at half the cost of importation. Consisting of the following:
Real Lace Curtains, $5 a pair.
Nottingham Curtains, $2 a pair.
GIMP, FRINGE, CORDS, TASSELS
OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
for trimming Lambrequins, Draperies, Cushions, &c.
Curtain Loop and Band in endless variety.
LAMBREQUINS and CORNICES to order at short notice.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c.
This is an opportunity for buyers seldom presented.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.

A CARD.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, (IMPORTED,) CONSISTING IN PART OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILK, SHAWLS, &c., VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE OUTFITS READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO ADDED A LARGE STOCK OF FURS TO OUR OTHER ATTRACTIONS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS, 50c. quality reduced to 40c.
31-inch POPLINS, 95c. quality, 12½c.
Best American DELAINES, 19½c., worth 25c.
Three-dollar BLACK SILKS reduced to $2.

W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

MARBLE MANTELS.
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 9 A.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 7 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
Steamers leave Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates can be forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
Gate.
TROWBRIDGE & FAULE, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
T. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
D. McBROWN, No. 29 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified track for all seasons of the year.
OUTWARD passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston crossing parallels of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26 Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 3 Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10 Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 17 Asia, Saturday, Dec. 20
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
Rates of passage, Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 extra. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passage, currency, steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, or Londonderry, Wednesday steamers, $30; Saturday steamers, $30. Steerage passage, currency, steerage tickets from Liverpool to New York or Boston, $30 currency. These wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage tickets at the lowest rates, and remit currency. Drafts payable on demand in all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For further information apply at the company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE ORIGINAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the present season will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LACOMBE.....Saturday, Nov. 29
LABRADOR.....DAVAL.....Saturday, Dec. 13
FRANCE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both the discomfort of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered screw steam-ships from
PIER 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SPENCER.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENSON.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 53 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Bey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 26 Victoria.....Sat., Dec. 6
Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29 Macedonia.....Wed., Dec. 10
Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3 Elysia.....Sat., Dec. 13
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $70; return, $120; currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Eng lish-built iron screw steamships, sailing from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....Dec. 4
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 19.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....Jan. 4
ETNA.....Dec. 18.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
SAILING DIRECT.—Steamers COLON leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., on the 1st and 16th of each month, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama for Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with Steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.
For freight or passage apply at the company's office, No. 27 North River, New-York.
C. H. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
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First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
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NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, will never have Paris without it. Such a one is invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied annoyances, protecting the traveler from imposition, and in securing the best accommodations, and conveyance at moderate rates. Also for securing the best accommodations

TWEED IN PRISON.

A GREAT CRIME JUSTLY PUNISHED.

TWELVE YEARS IN THE COUNTY JAIL AND $12,500 FINE—IMPRESSIVE REMARKS OF JUDGE DAVIS.

The trial of Wm. M. Tweed, which terminated on Saturday, resulted as everyone who did not apprehend the possible force of corruption must have expected. The jury performed their duty fearlessly, and the consequence is that the dignity of the law has been vindicated, and the interests of justice upheld. There have been more exciting trials from time to time, in this City, but none in which greater issues were at stake. The trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, has been a death-blow to the power of the Ring, and has redeemed the tarnished [illegible] of the City. It has restored public confidence, and shows that criminals of every rank may be reached, even though they be hedged in by great personal influence, and immense pecuniary resources. The scene in the court-room on Saturday morning was one to be remembered. Public excitement seemed to be at a high pitch, and the court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The culprit seemed to have abandoned all the indifference which he displayed during the progress of the trial, and appeared to feel his situation keenly. Throughout the address of Judge Davis, and during the reading of the sentence, Tweed stood facing the law he had so long defied, embodied in the dignified and fearless magistrate upon the bench. There was nothing imposing in Tweed as he thus stood facing the law. He clutched the back of the chair before him with both hands as if to support himself. There was nothing of the defiant in his look. His face was stolid and his gaze almost vacant. At times his lip quivered, but in the main he was wonderfully calm. But it was the calmness of despair, not of defiance. When Judge Davis, referring to the audacity of the criminal, brought his hand down upon his desk by way of emphasis, a tremor, faint but still perceptible, ran through the frame of the culprit. There was no sign of his giving way to those some distance from him, but the officer who sat beside him put up his hand as if to support him. When the ordeal was over, Tweed sank into his chair, weighed down apparently for the first time by a consciousness of his condition.

MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

The argument of the prisoner's counsel on the motion in arrest of judgment, was regarded as mere waste of time, a pretense to delay the impending judgment, and nobody doubted that the decision of Judge Davis would be adverse to the application. Mr. Graham, however, presented his argument in support of the motion, and, at its conclusion, the application was denied by his Honor. Mr. Tremain then moved for judgment, stating his belief that there should be a judgment on each count, identical as to the similar counts, and consecutive as to the different offenses. This proposition was resisted by the prisoner's counsel, who contended that the Court could only pronounce a general sentence. Judge Davis said that if a general verdict had been given, the Court could only pass sentence of a year's imprisonment and $250 fine for the actual, bold, audacious robbery of the City and County to the extent of $1,000,000. Under the verdict of the jury, however, the Court had larger powers, which he hoped he would exercise with prudence, and with due regard to the interest of the public, and to the example which it was necessary should be made of evil-doers.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Davis then passed sentence. He said:

William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by the verdict of an intelligent and honest jury of the large number of crimes charged against you in this indictment. That verdict, in the opinion of the court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oath which the jury had taken, and an utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth, and the truth only, by their verdict. The proof in this case, when laid before the jury at the close of the case, was simply a mathematical demonstration of your guilt. Holding a high public office, honored, and respected by a large class of the community in which you lived, and, I have no doubt, beloved by your associates; you, with all these trusts devolved upon you, with all the opportunities you had, by a faithful discharge of your duty, to win the honor and respect of the whole community, saw fit to pervert the powers with which you were clothed, in a manner more infamous, more outrageous than any instance of a like character which the history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it. Instead of standing guard, where the law put you, over the Treasury of your County, you threw it open—not merely threw it open to your own rapacity, but to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which make it transparent that there was a concerted conspiracy to plunder the Treasury of this County in order to enrich your associates in crime and yourself. The evidence on that subject could leave no moral doubt of your guilt. Commencing with the entering upon your office on the 5th of May, with the organization of the Board of Audit, after the passage of the resolution defining the mode in which proof should be furnished to that board and action had thereon, on the very next day your career of plunder began. On the 6th day of May, and from that forward, consecutively, until the whole 190 accounts had been audited, certified warrants issued, and the money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there were no other circumstance in the case to prove that, it would in my judgment be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed upon and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was equal, fixed, prescribed evidently at twenty-four per cent., and the share of your associates seemed to have been measured by a similar standard. It is impossible to believe that on the distribution in the 190 cases where the money was received on these warrants, twenty-four per cent. should always have been allowed to you unless it was understood in advance, by arrangement, that that sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys for which the County was to be plundered. When we see a machine of particular invention in operation, and at each revolution we see a fixed amount of some manufacture or product, we argue from that result that it is the work of a particular mind in which thought and reflection have developed themselves in that form. And when we see the machinery through which you operated produce a like result in such a form that it is impossible not to see that behind it lay a concerted conspiracy by which you, in common with the others who shared that plunder, were able to reap the benefit of your grave and awful crime, it is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling, that it is a struggle, as one juror said, between "ins" and "outs." No, the whole contest has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. While it is true that one great and powerful leading paper in this City, belonging to a particular party, was the first to drag to light and hold up to the public eye these infamous frauds, yet it is equally true that prominent people, honorable men of all parties, united to investigate and develop their true character. Mr. O'Conor, who has been named here, who [illegible] the foremost rank in his profession and [illegible] a claim on a character as pure and noble as any in this City, immediately, from his semi-retirement, came to aid in the rescue of this great City from corruption; and Mr. Tilden, who stood as a leading man at the head of the great Democratic Party of this State, devoted weeks and months of toil in ferreting out these crimes, in ascertaining through the bank accounts the true character of what had been done, until he was able to lay before us in this trial, in absolute crystalline simplicity, the truth so clear and plain that no man could fail to read it. I need not allude to other prominent men of your own party who take active parts in these proceedings that have ultimately led to your conviction. It would be wrong, it would be unjust, to entertain for one moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or any party. It has been the result of the ascertainment of the truth, of the production of evidence so clear and plain that never in my experience or in my reading have I seen a case where the evidence was so utterly overwhelming, or where that it was so impossible for the jury to fail to see the truth. Through the whole of this trial until your conviction you remained as calm and serene as if you relied upon innocence for an acquittal, while it was overwhelmingly apparent that your serenity was only audacity—confidence in the omnipotence of corruption rather than reliance upon integrity and innocence. It is the duty of the court to pronounce upon you a sentence that may be in some degree adequate to your crime.

His Honor then proceeded to sentence the prisoner on the several counts on which he had been convicted—the aggregate punishment amounting to twelve years' imprisonment, and a fine of $12,500.

THE CASE OF CONTEMPT.

The prisoner having been removed by the officers of the court, Judge Davis, addressing counsel for the defense, said: "During this case, an occurrence took place that I gave notice would be taken into consideration after the close of the trial, and if it will be convenient to deal with it on Monday morning, the court will enter upon the inquiry. The matter is in relation to the action of counsel at the commencement of this case. They will easily understand to what I refer.

The court then adjourned till to-day at 10:30.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRISONER.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced Mr. Tweed was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill, and by them taken into the room of the Supreme Court Chambers. Tweed retired to a distant corner of the room, where he was shortly joined by his brother and his two sons, with whom he engaged in earnest conversation. The great criminal looked an utterly broken man. All the old confidence, approaching to audacity, that in the days of his prosperity had characterized his demeanor, had vanished, and in its place was an air of despondency that proclaimed a man without hope. Even while engaged in conversation with his relatives he kept his head bowed and shaded his eyes with his hand. About 5 o'clock all not immediately connected with the defendant received an intimation from the Deputy Sheriffs to retire. Upon this many of those present in the room stepped up to where Tweed was seated and sorrowfully bade him farewell.

About 6 P. M. the prisoner was taken from the room of the Supreme Court Chambers and brought down to the Sheriff's office. There his counsel joined him, and measures were at once adopted towards obtaining a stay of proceedings and procuring an order for a new trial. It had just then become known that the sentence of Judge Davis had consigned the prisoner to the Penitentiary, and not to Ludlow-street Jail. When the friends of Tweed realized that the Penitentiary was his destined place of detention they were filled with dismay, as was the convict himself. Efforts were made in various quarters to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without success. When Tweed learned of the failure of these efforts he was, it is said, utterly broken down. Those who witnessed his agitation during the weary and anxious hours that elapsed between the time of his conviction and midnight, while his zealous counsel were striving to obtain a stay, did not hesitate to assert that he will not long survive if consigned to the Penitentiary.

At about 1 o'clock the commitments had been completed, and the Sheriff's Deputies intimated to the prisoner that the time had come for them to remove him to the Tombs. The prisoner expressed his readiness to accompany the officers, and accordingly the party left the Sheriff's office, entered a carriage which was in waiting outside the Court-house, and were driven to the Tombs. The prisoner was accompanied by his two sons, and by Mr. Edelston, one of his counsel. Arrived at the Tombs, the prisoner was transferred to the custody of the night warden, and was removed to cell No. 6, on the first tier.

TWEED IN THE TOMBS.

HIS FIRST SUNDAY IN PRISON—PROBABLE TACTICS OF HIS COUNSEL.

Tweed, on being taken to his cell yesterday morning, at once retired to rest, and being probably worn out with excitement and fatigue, slept soundly. He remained in his cell all day yesterday, and occupied himself in the perusal of the newspapers and in writing letters to his family and friends. Several persons, relatives and acquaintances, called to visit him, but Warden Johnson strictly enforced the prison rules, and allowed no one to see the prisoner. To a reporter of THE TIMES the Warden stated that he had had several conversations with Tweed during the day, and that the prisoner preserved outwardly an appearance of wonderful composure. The warden said he had received no instructions as to the disposition of the prisoner to-day; that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Sheriff, who could at his pleasure either take Tweed to the Penitentiary or leave him in the Tombs temporarily. The stay which the counsel for Tweed were endeavoring to obtain on Saturday evening was merely an order that would enable the Sheriff to retain Tweed in his custody without committing him to prison pending the decision of the Supreme Court, on the making out of the bill of exceptions, which is now being prepared, and which will be argued as soon as possible. A stay of proceedings, such as would allow of the prisoner being admitted to bail pending a new trial, cannot be obtained until this bill of exceptions is prepared and argued, which will necessarily occupy some time, as after the counsel for the prisoner have prepared the bill, it must be sent to the District Attorney, who must have a reasonable time allowed to answer.

Opinion is divided as to what course the Sheriff will pursue to-day, some believing that he will order Tweed to be at once taken to the Penitentiary, while others think that he will permit him to remain in the Tombs until such time as argument shall have been had on the bill of exceptions and a decision rendered one way or the other.

OTHER RING SUITS.

KEYSER'S ACCOUNTS.

About two years ago Keyser, one of the favorites of the "Ring," made an assignment of considerable property to Jackson S. Schultz, in trust for the City, for the purpose of repaying the overcharges which he admitted he had made in his accounts against the City. There was one condition, however, in this assignment. Keyser claimed that although he had made overcharges in the bills that had been paid, there was still a large amount due to him on unsettled accounts, and that he believed, if a fair balance were struck, there would be money coming to him from the City. He gave the assignment on condition that these unpaid accounts should be examined, and that any balance found due to him on foot of these accounts, after deducting overcharges in previous accounts, should be paid to him. If, however, the balance should be found on the other side of the account, then Mr. Schultz was to pay the money over to the City Treasury out of the property of Keyser in his hands. Attorney General Barlow says that Mr. Schultz has now $80,000 or $85,000 belonging to Keyser, who, he says, has acted very honorably in the whole matter; but as Controller Green has not yet examined, or at least finished the examination of Keyser's accounts, no settlement can yet be made. As soon as Controller Green finds time to report upon Keyser's bills, Mr. Schultz, it is said, will close up the account according to the terms of the assignment.

SOME CURIOUS FISH.

The following letter may be interesting to naturalists. It is in acknowledgment of some rare varieties of fish, sent by Mr. John Sutherland, of No. 64 Liberty street, to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1873.

DEAR SIR: My absence from Washington during the greater part of the time since the receipt of the specimens which you so kindly presented to the United States Fish Commission, must be my excuse for not sooner acknowledging their safe arrival. They came in excellent condition, and have been placed in the collection of the National Museum, where they fill an important gap.

These are respectively the *Ephippus Gigas*, or Angel Fish; the *Balistes Capriscus*, the Trigger Fish, and the *Pepritus Gardenii*, or Harvest Fish; the first mentioned being the very large, broad, and silvery specimen; the second, the still larger, dark-colored, rough-scaled species, and the third, the smaller one, looking something like the young Pompano.

Very little is known of the habits of these fish or their distribution, the first-mentioned, or Angel Fish, occurring over a considerable extent of the American coast, and in the Summer season very abundant on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. The Trigger Fish is very widely distributed, occurring both in the Pacific and Atlantic, and very common in the Mediterranean Sea, though less frequently found on the American coast.

The smallest species is a native of the Atlantic coast of tropical America, but has never been found further north than New-York. It is figured on page 75 of *De Kay's Fishes of New-York*, as "*Rhombus longipinnis*," and it is quite closely allied to what is called the Harvest Fish, *Poronotus Triacanthus*, and very common along our coast from New-York to Penobscot Bay.

Thanking you again for this interesting contribution to our collection, I remain very truly yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

John Sutherland, Esq., No. 64 Liberty street, near Broadway, New-York.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

Yesterday being the eighth anniversary of the opening of St. Alban's Church, in East Forty-seventh street, the occasion was commemorated by an extra service at 11 A. M. The church was comfortably filled with the usual congregation and visitors. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers, and as the hour of service approached, the tall candles on either side of the large cross were lighted. After a well-rendered voluntary on the organ, the side doors leading to the vestry were thrown open, and a procession appeared in the following order: Cross-bearer, deacon swinging a handsome censer, acolytes in scarlet cassocks and white surplices, followed by a standard-bearer, the choristers in blue cassocks and white surplices, another standard-bearer, deacons and sub-deacons, two acolytes bearing lighted candles, and, lastly, Father Morrill robed in elaborate vestments. After the usual prayers had been chanted and the Gospel read, the Nicene Creed was sung by the choir. Father Morrill then ascended the pulpit, and said that, instead of preaching the usual sermon, he would read a short address commemorative of this their eighth anniversary. In 1865, he said, the church was first opened. Previous to this time there were few churches that were strictly free, relying solely on voluntary contributions for support. During the eight years the church had been in existence the contributions of the congregation had been ample, not only for its support, but for a considerable extension of its original dimensions. A vestry had been added to the church, and a parsonage built at a large cost. The total contributions during that period were $97,209 14, including $10,309 41 which had been contributed during the past year. The reverend gentleman remarked, in giving these statistics, that they were the best evidence of the success of the voluntary system. It was a proof that the house of God could be supported by the free-will offerings of its members, without descending to a species of traffic in selling and renting the pews of the sacred edifice. He added that this gratifying success had been attained despite the persecutions of members of their own communion and of the secession of members of the congregation, who had been induced to leave by absurd charges made against them of "favoring Popishness or some other scarletina." He concluded his address by thanking the congregation for their past support, and warned them, in the present hard times, to retrench, if they retrenched at all, in temporal matters, but not to withhold their accustomed contributions in spiritual matters, but to give in proportion to the means which God had given them. The exercises were concluded by the administering of communion to a large number, and the procession filed out in the same order in which it had entered. Afternoon and evening services were held as usual at 4 and 7:30 P. M. It was announced that the services on Thanksgiving Day would be at 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:30 P. M.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE POOR.

Last night Rev. Matthew Hale Smith delivered a lecture on the subject of "London Work and Workers among the Lowly," at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue. He said that, in his judgment, English Christians were twenty-five years in advance of us in the manner in which they reached the masses. They had systematized the work of evangelization, and men of the highest stamp were engaged in it. In the City of London there were 3,000 lay preachers who went out to preach the Gospel on the Sabbath. They were to be found on the highways and byways, and they were glad to convert a hay-cart or anything of the sort into a pulpit. Mr. Spurgeon had 600 lay workers in his own church, and every Monday morning he called these men together and ascertained from them where they had worked on the previous day, and what measure of success they had obtained. The object aimed at was not to create sensation, but to speak to the poor and the lowly about Him who, while He was on earth, was as poor as they were. Lord Shaftesbury, who was at the head of this great lay work, told him that when it was begun twenty-five years ago not 200 working men in London entered a church. Some of the churches there had incomes of £10,000 and £20,000 a year, and yet he had frequently seen only ten persons there during a full choral service. As the people would not go to the churches or chapels it was determined to go into the streets and low alleys, and preach the Word of God to them. The theatres were thrown open on Sundays, and plain, humble men like themselves addressed working men on the great subject of the Redemption. Singing bands went among the sick and the convalescent, and physical comforts were given to the destitute and the needy. In this way people who had never entered a church or a chapel were reached and brought to a knowledge of the Savior.

PERSONAL.

Capt. R. F. Ward, of the British Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

H. B. James, of the Treasury Department, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Nelson H. Davis, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Frederick R. Smith, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. James Harlan, of Washington, and Col. J. H. French, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. John Ganson, of Buffalo, and Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. H. C. Rothery, British Fishery Commissioner, who is to represent the Canadian Government in the joint commission on the fisheries question between the United States and Canada, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday, en route to Washington. The Fishery Commission will soon meet at Halifax.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN.

A special election for a member of Congress will be held to-day in the Fourth District of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hon. Samuel Peters. The Republicans have nominated Hon. George L. Smith, and last week held some successful meetings in the district. The New-Orleans *Republican* says the nomination is well received, and it thinks it likely that a larger vote will be polled for Mr. Smith than was cast for the Republican candidate in the election of 1870. The vote last Fall was: Peters, Republican, 13,787; Davidson, Democrat, 7,752; Republican majority, 6,035.

CONTEST FOR A MILLION.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HARDEN WILL CASE.

The Harden will case, which has been pending for some time before Surrogate Hutchings, assumed a new phase on Saturday. It will be recollected that the suit is one to determine the right of a lady to share equally in an estate amounting to nearly $2,000,000 with the next of kin of the deceased, George Harden, who was a capitalist in this City. The lady claims to have been the lawful wife of the deceased, and some of the testimony given on a former occasion goes to show that they at one time lived together as husband and wife, under the assumed name of Walker, at No. 22 Cornelia street. On Saturday, however, adverse testimony of a peculiar character was given. An old man named Robert Walker was called to the stand, and swore that he was the veritable husband of the so called Mrs. Harden, to whom he was married in the year 1836; that he lived with her until 1843 or 1844, when they separated, as he stated, on account of her bad habits, and that soon after she was arrested for stealing a gold watch, for which she was tried in the Court of General Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to two years in Sing Sing State Prison, where she served out her term, and at which place he paid her a visit; that before that time he had once seen his wife in company with Harden, and that he had been informed, indirectly, that she had been on terms of intimacy with Harden. A photograph of the lady was produced to the witness—she not being in court—and he stated as matter of belief that it was the portrait of his wife, though he would not like to swear to it without other corroboration. The witness underwent a most searching cross-examination at the hands of Ex-Judge Porter, the counsel of the lady, from which it appears that Walker was found on Blackwell's Island in the Almshouse, some days ago, by detectives, after a long search; that he had been provided with clothing and cared for by one of the detectives; that since his separation from his wife he had plied his trade as a shoemaker in the City of Brooklyn and vicinity, working short periods with a large number of persons, whose names he gave, with their places of business, and with a good deal of particularity in respect to dates; that he had been a common drunkard; had been frequently sent by the police courts to Blackwell's Island for drunkenness, where he had served out terms varying from a few days to a few weeks, and had then been discharged, when he would resume work until again arrested for drunkenness and again sent to prison. If Walker is an impostor, he has, by reason of his circumstantial statements, laid himself open to be easily contradicted. One witness, an old man named Richard Burke, who had employed Walker in 1843 and '44 for some time, was called to the stand, and corroborated Walker in several of his important statements; among others in reference to his statement of his wife having been arrested, convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing for the larceny of a gold watch.

A KUKLUX STORY.

HOW AN IMPOSTOR WORKS UPON CHARITABLE SOUTHERNERS.

The following statements, credited to the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser and Republican*, are going the rounds of the newspapers, and are satisfactorily disposed of by the Baltimore *American*. The *Advertiser* says: "Yesterday, a reporter of this paper interviewed a man named Richard Cue, a former citizen of New-Orleans, and a prominent sculptor of that city. Mr. Cue is on his way to his family in Baltimore, having been pardoned and liberated from the Albany (New-York) Prison. The case of Mr. Cue is one of great hardship. He stated to our reporter that in April of the year 1870 he was present at a meeting in New-Orleans, called for the purpose of awarding the contract for carving a marble figure of Gen. Pat. Cleburne. The contract was awarded to him, his bid being $4,000. He left New-Orleans for Baltimore or New-York, in order to purchase a piece of marble suitable for the purpose. On his arrival at Summerville, S. C., he stopped for the purpose of delivering a letter from his wife to her mother, residing in that town, consequently he was compelled to lay over until the following day. While waiting at the depot a lady called upon him and informed him that a young girl had been found with evident marks upon her of the most outrageous violence. A rope or something else had been put around her neck, and she had evidently been choked to death, as her tongue protruded some distance out of her mouth. Her person had been outraged. The lady who called upon Mr. Cue did so for the purpose of securing his assistance in discovering the villains. In company with four others he went in search of them, and, fortunately, they succeeded that very night in finding two negroes, who, when captured, confessed the crime, and by daylight they were hung upon the branch of a tree. It was not long before Mr. Cue and three others were in the clutches of the United States officers, and although he offered any bond they required, he was laughed at, sent to Columbia, and tried before a jury composed of six negroes and six carpet-baggers. Of course he was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,500. Soon after this he was sent to the Penitentiary in Albany. His wife in New-Orleans sold all his property for the purpose of raising the money to pay his fine, which was done some thirteen months ago, and then moved with what little remained with her six children to Baltimore, where she has ever since been engaged in teaching music, French, and drawing. Through the influence of friends, chief among whom was Gen. Harry T. Hays, he received his pardon on or about the 27th of July last. Since then he has been in Memphis nursing the sick. He has letters in his possession from prominent persons in Memphis, and also one from Dr. Semmes, of this city. Mr. Cue had several friends and acquaintances in this city who exerted themselves in his behalf yesterday, and he was thereby enabled to leave last night on the Charleston train, on his way to his family in Baltimore."

Upon this the *American* says: "No man by the name of Richard Cue was ever tried at Columbia for violation of the Enforcement act. No such incident as that related above occurred at Summerville in 1870, or since. No Kuklux arrests were made in South Carolina in 1870. There were no trials at Columbia till November, 1871. No Kuklux ever paid a fine of $2,500; neither did the wife of any Kuklux ever pay that sum for her husband. No Kuklux was ever sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The highest penalty prescribed by the act of Congress is imprisonment for ten years; the severest penalty ever imposed was a term of eight years upon a man notoriously guilty of a brutal murder. Mr. Cue has probably arrived in Baltimore by this time, and is relating the above story to such credulous people as choose to listen. We give him the benefit of the above facts to the end that he may so amend his tale of woe as to prevent it from bearing its contradiction upon its face."

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The Republican papers of Connecticut are already beginning to discuss the available candidates for Governor at the election next Spring. Speaking of two of those mentioned—Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg and F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury—the *American* of that city says: "We have no authority for the statement, and yet we do not believe that Congressman Kellogg would care for the honor of being Connecticut's Governor. He is doing very well where he is. Mr. Kingsbury is a man, however, who, if he could be persuaded to accept the nomination, would do honor to the Republican Party by being its nominee. A Hartford man cannot be chosen without offending New-Haven, nor a New-Haven man without riling Hartford; and so the way is to choose some sensible man like Mr. Kingsbury and elect him. Mr. Kingsbury is all right on the convention platform, too, and is withal a fit man to select."

YALE COLLEGE.

The catalogue of Yale College, recently issued, shows the number of students in the theological department to be 101, against 96 last year. There are 45 in the law department, an increase of 9 since last year, and in the medical department 32 students, an increase of 8. In the department of philosophy and arts there are 60 graduate students, last year there were 50. There are 4 special students, 125 seniors, 90 juniors, 145 sophomores and 152 freshmen. The total number of undergraduate students is 512, 5 less than last year. In the Sheffield Scientific School there are 37 graduate students, 37 seniors, 66 juniors, 82 freshmen and 20 special students. The whole number of students connected with the scientific department is 242, an increase of 42 since last year. In the school of fine arts there are 6 students, last year there were 13. The whole number of students connected with the various departments of the university shows an increase of 52 over the number reported in last year's catalogue.

A BOY'S FIGHT WITH AN EAGLE.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that a few days ago Nelson H. Stevens, a boy living at East Fair Haven, Mass., saw a large eagle swoop down on a flock of fowl, seize one and fly into the woods. The boy went for his gun, which was loaded with shot for rabbit-shooting, and, on pursuing the eagle, found that the fowl had escaped, and that the eagle was chasing it through the bushes. He then fired, wounded the eagle, and a fierce hand-to-hand tussle ensued, in which the boy thought he had killed it. He seized his prize and, starting for home, threw it over a wall which came in his way, when it again flew back to the wood. The boy followed, and in another fight made sure of killing the bird. He then took it home, and found that it weighed eight and a half pounds and measured six feet nine inches from tip to tip.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Officer James A. Gettings, of the Ninth Precinct, died suddenly at his residence, No. 528 Hudson street, yesterday.

The willow-ware factory of John Parr, No. 255 Eighth avenue, was damaged $1,200 on stock, by fire, last night. The building was damaged $200.

The Internationals resolved, yesterday, to petition the City authorities for employment for idle working women. They suggest the use of the armories as work-shops.

A slight fire occurred early yesterday morning in the galley of the schooner H. M. Waite, at Pier No. 49 North River, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage trifling.

Rev. Henry Morgan delivered his lecture on "Fast Young Men," at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience, last evening. He will repeat it next Sunday evening at Tammany Hall.

The Schillerbund Vocal Society gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall last evening, which attracted a large attendance of the friends of the organization.

The White Star steam-ship *Celtic*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 14, and Queenstown at midnight of the same day, reached this port yesterday, with dates later by three days than those previously at hand. The management of the line and the officers of the *Celtic* are once more entitled to our thanks for additions to our foreign files.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Freel, a pawnbroker, was arrested yesterday for having a stolen gold watch in his possession.

John Roesch was arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Catherine Strongberger.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Presbyterian Church of Babylon has extended a call to Rev. J. C. Nightingale, of Smithville Flats, N. Y.

The Methodists will hold a "village camp-meeting" in Southold, commencing on Monday, Dec. 2, and continuing four days.

Ambrose Weeks, of Roslyn, a cabinet-maker, made a desperate and deliberate attempt to commit suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

The residents of Freeport propose to apply to the next Legislature for a grant sufficient to enable them to improve the navigation of their harbor by widening and deepening the channel.

Detectives have been employed in the search for Capt. Edward H. Hallock, of Rocky Point, who disappeared in New-York on the 13th of October last, but thus far without success. His family believe he was robbed and murdered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The African M. E. Church on Washington avenue, Jersey City Heights, has been enlarged, and was yesterday dedicated.

The new Congregational church at Park Ridge will be dedicated to-day. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Allen Switzer officiating.

Bishop Odenheimer, of the New-Jersey Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is still quite ill, and will not be able to resume his official duties for some time.

Mrs. M. E. Dayton, widow of Hon. A. L. Dayton, Minister to France, &c., has been made President of the Ladies' Executive State Committee on the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Saturday afternoon William Westervelt, a boss carpenter employed on a new building on St. George's avenue, Rahway, fell from the scaffolding and sustained such serious injuries that he probably will not survive.

The annual reports made at the meeting of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at their meeting in Trenton last week, show that the Order in the State is growing stronger, increasing in numbers and in wealth.

It is believed that Patrick Larkins, the old man who was assaulted in the saloon, corner of Railroad avenue and Coles street, at Jersey City, will recover. He is still very reticent in relation to the affray, but promises the Police that when he becomes stronger he will make his statement.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn again carried out the order issued a week ago for the enforcement of the excise law requiring the closing up of all liquor stores and lager-beer saloons on Sunday. Of the fifty-three persons arrested on Sunday, Nov. 16, not one has yet been tried, and it is understood the liquor dealers intend to test the legality of the arrests during the present week. The following is a list of the persons arrested yesterday: First Precinct—James McQuade, bar-keeper of Thomas Smith, No. 56 Columbia street; Michael Cullen, No. 26 Myrtle avenue; Bernard Shanley, No. 262 Gold street; Thomas Kiernan, bar-keeper for John Flynn, No. 150 Myrtle avenue; William Gaffney, bar-keeper for Louis Leiser, No. 150 Myrtle avenue; Chas. McHenry, No. 222 Washington street. Third Precinct—Jacob Green, No. 175 Court street; James O'Connor, No. 372 Hicks street; Thomas McLaughlin, No. 179 Sackett street; Michael Murphy, No. 173 Sackett street; Oscar Freygang, No. 416 Atlantic avenue; John Falconer, No. 6 Atlantic street. Fourth Precinct—Michael O'Donnell, Fulton avenue, near St. Felix street; John D. Burke, No. 585 Fulton avenue; Henry Whiteman, No. 370 Myrtle avenue; John Rourke, No. 319 Flushing avenue. Fifth Precinct—Henry Auman, No. 174 Broadway; Henry Sunderman, No. 326 Broadway. Eighth Precinct—Philip Gunster, No. 510 Third avenue; Dora Gerken, No. 412 Third avenue. Ninth Precinct—Bernard Schumaker, Gates avenue and Tompkins street. Tenth Precinct—Thomas Murray, No. 527 Atlantic avenue. Ninth Sub-precinct—Henry Gleamyer, No. 1,873 Fulton avenue; John Kruscher, No. 1,015 Broadway. The total number of arrests were twenty-four, and all the prisoners were locked up for examination to-day.

ARREST OF TWO DARING THIEVES.

On Friday last Detective James Simington, of Central Office, was removed from his position and ordered to post duty in the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday a gang of thieves entered the furnishing store of A. M. Blign, No. 262 Bowery, and endeavored to rob the money-drawer. Being detected they assaulted Mr. Blign. Simington was passing by, and entering the store seized John Lyng, of No. 26 Rivington street, and John Clinton, of the Westchester House. Clinton drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Simington, who grappled with him. Lyng then assailed Simington and a desperate fight followed, a gang of roughs, who had congregated on the street, attacking Simington. Some citizen conveyed news of the affair to Central Office, and Detectives Clapp, Bennett, and Dusenberry went to the assistance of Simington, whom they found fighting desperately against heavy odds, but retaining Lyng and Clinton in custody. Simington was badly cut about the head and hands, and received a severe kicking. Lyng and Clinton were locked up in the Sixth Precinct.

A THANKSGIVING APPEAL.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, for the care of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of the war, have still under their care many whose small pensions do not keep them from suffering all the ills of poverty.

The ladies of the association appeal in their behalf, believing that many generous, patriotic friends need only to know where their contributions should be sent. They will be at their rooms, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., to receive contributions, and they earnestly hope that no soldier's widow or orphan will have to be sent away without a well-filled basket.

A TUG-BOAT BURNED.

While the tug-boat Rescue, Capt. Hennesy, was proceeding over the Bar this morning, and when about three miles outside Sandy Hook, she was discovered to be on fire. She was immediately headed for the point of the Hook, and beached near the East Beacon, where she burned to the water's edge. Crew all saved.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—Printing Cloths—There was a little more activity during the week at better prices, and the market closes firm. Sales of the week, 82,000 pieces at from 5c., cash, up to 5½c. at thirty days.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Sugar opened dull but closed active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 11¾@12½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 13¼@14½ reals. Molasses Sugar, 7@7½ reals. Molasses nominal. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar closed at 12¼@12½ reals ⅌ arroba. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 124,000 bxs. and 4,400 hhds. Receipts of the week, 3,200 bxs. and 275 hhds. Exported during the week, 13,000 bxs. and 375 hhds., including 4,200 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $23 50@$25 ⅌ cwt. Butter easier; Superior American, $40@$42 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $49@$51 ⅌ quintal. Flour in fair demand at $22 50@$25 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured quiet at $27@$29 ⅌ quintal. Lard quiet. Potatoes in fair demand. Tallow firm at $18 50@$19 ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow dull at $12@$12 50 ⅌ arroba; White firmer at $22. Honey nominal. Onions in fair demand at $8 75@$9 ⅌ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil firmer at 5½ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty hhds. in fair demand at $5 75@$6. Lumber dull. Shooks flat; Box, 14@17½ reals; Sugar Hogshead, 29@30 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 28@30 reals. Hoops—Long Shaved nominal at $1 10@$1 25 [illegible] M. Freights nominal, to the United States; firm, to Falmouth; French, Norwegian, and German flags preferred. Loading at Havana, to the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 50c.; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 25. To Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@55s. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, to the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 25; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@57s. 6d. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 62@63 premium; short sight, 68@69 premium; short sight, gold, 79@81 premium; on London, 99 premium; on Paris, 70@72 premium.

[Advertisement.]

A.—SONS OF MALTA TO THE FRONT.—Remember your obligation. Cuba must be free! Buy your Hats at Knox's, and then forward. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—J. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin, infant, and nurse, O. R. Irving, Miss Ross, Mrs. Cooley, Miss Cooley, Mrs. M. P. Wade, Richard J. Cortis, Mrs. Cortis, Henry J. Chase, Mrs. Chase, A. C. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes and nurse, Miss and Master Barnes, Charles A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Rev. Father Rappaglios, Rev. W. Melchers, Rev. Father Antoin Rutizer, Rev. Peter O. Flynn, Mr. E. Conley, H. K. Morse, B. H. Joel, Samuel B. Barton, J. E. M. Stewart, W. L. Grant, Mr. Munkittrick, Jr., Mrs. Charles Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland, Wm. Fletcher, Señor Don Jose Arenaza, Robt. Barbour, Señor Don Ramon Llarence, Señor Don Madrazo, Maurice Kingsley, N. Brandt, Richard Stoltze, Jos. R. Hebert, David F. Secor, E. Cabble, Miss Emma Provost, Mrs. Emma Cabble, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Griscom, infant and nurse, Mr. Griscom, Miss Ellison, Julius Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:57 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon sets...8:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:05 | Gov. Island.11:54 | Hell Gate....1:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 14, at 3:15 A. M., via Queenstown Nov. 14, at 11 P. M., with mdse. and 54 cabin and 180 steerage passengers to R. G. Cortis. Nov. 21, lat. 42 21, lon. 61 24, exchanged signals with a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 17, lon. 61 39, passed a Guion steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 41 45, lon. 63 23, a North German steam-ship, do.; 23d at 1 A. M., 228 miles from Sandy Hook, a steam-ship showing 3 red lights, bound E.; at 1:30 A. M., 221 miles from Sandy Hook, steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool; at 3:30 A. M., 193 miles from Sandy Hook, a National steam-ship, bound E.; at 6:15 A. M., 156 miles from Sandy Hook, brig-rigged steam-ship, do.; at 6:30 A. M., 152 miles from Sandy Hook, an Anchor steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamer General Whitney, (new,) Boston.

United States monitor Dictator, New-London. Came in tow of steam-tugs Seth Low and F. A. Wolcott.

Ship Ventus, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Theobald, Bordeaux Oct. 6, in ballast to Snow & Burgess; is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Ship Helen, (Ger.,) Raschen, Bremen 57 ds., with empty barrels to J. A. Pauli.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. and 32 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Nov. 2, lat. 45 05, lon. 44 54, a seaman named Jas. Johnson, a native of Liverpool, England, fell from the crossjack-yard on the poop and died of his injuries in 6 hours.

Bark Escort, Ross, of and 4 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Walsh, Field & Way. Will load for Australia.

Brig Abbie Clifford, Dufin, Havana 13 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, of and 18 ds. from Grenada, with logwood and old metal to Reeve, Osborne & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Luisita, for New-York 12th; Chas. H. Hodgson, for Bristol, R. I., 10th; E. K. Dresser, for Charleston, do.

Schr. N. Berry, Young, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Walton, Gott, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. W. D. Mongom, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Favorite, Clark, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jacob Kienzle, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Phelps, Portland.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ariel, Haskell, Bath, with lumber.

Schr. Sallie Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Bruce, Austin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Arr. Steam-ship Samaria, from Liverpool. In coming up the harbor on Sunday morning the Samaria came in contact with the schr. A. J. Whiting, of Mount Desert, outward bound, lying at anchor off Bird Island, and carried away the schr.'s mainmast.

Also, arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston; bark Eliza White, from Hoboken; brigs Isis, from Pensacola, and Wm. Mason, from Fort Johnson; schrs. Witch Hazel, from Mosquito Inlet, and Minnehaha, from do.

Below, schr. Mabel F. Staples, of Harrington, Me., Capt. Cole, 31 ds. from Malaga, for Boston, with a cargo of fruit. In running in for the bay at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning she struck on the inner bar, about three and a half miles north of Highland Light, Cape Cod, but came off at 10 o'clock A. M., without damage or assistance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Georgia from New-York; schrs. Alice Borda, from Philadelphia, and Mary Collins, from Baltimore. Sld. bark Jane Lambo, for a port in Great Britain.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The brig Havana, from New-York, has arr. here. The bark T. K. Weldon, from New-York, arr. Friday. The steamer Cuba, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—The wrecking steamer Resolute returned last night from the wreck of the schooner previously sunk ten miles south of Cape Henry. The diver reports the schooner on her beam end. She had her anchor out, with thirty fathoms of chain. The schooner is loaded with oil. Her name could not be ascertained.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; schrs. Guy P. Phelps and Enchantress, from New-York; Royal Arch, from Boston; Douglass Haynes, from New-York; Stephen Dewall, from Boston; bark Enrique, from Havana.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—Arr. steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Moore, from New-York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

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